Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

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YOU XXXVII. (N. E. COBLEIGH, D.D., Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

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For Zion's Herald.

EVANGELICAL PROGRESS. ress of the Evangelical Churches BY REV. D. DORCHESTER.

ects of Christianity in this country, backsliders, impracticable religions, and desponding Christians. These e often heard declaring that our losing ground, falling behind the

nts have been often contradicted. ter efficiency of our churches in exknowledge and influence of the gosany former epoch, has been repeatedly Leaving other aspects of the subse to give some statistical facts which this question. I have occasionally nogious periodicals, random statements ess of church membership during the tury, but they have usually appeared orm as to fail to carry the full convicred. The basis of calculation has ren. It is the object of this paper to preshowing the church membership nited States in the following years, viz., 13, 1843, 1850, 1860, and comparing them the population. They have been prepared

rived from original sources. rd, 1860. b, Old Minutes. c, Dr. Baird's Ret-

brained; as the Moravians, the Seventh sts, the Six Principle Baptists, the Luo Dutch Reformed Church, and the Asoformed and the Associate Presbyterian There was also the Church of the hren, which had its origin in 1790, and s first Conference in 1800, and also the Reformed Church, which had, in 1784, 82 ons and 30 ministers. After having studied the history of each, we think

Id not have exceeded 50,000. This is a liberal te. We may then safely say that the total ministers and members of the evangelical hes in 1800 was 350,000. ion of the United States in 1800

Ministers. 2,914 300 1,000 558 205 1,777 ciate, c, c. Reformed, c,

lmanac, 1833. b. Ministers of the General Asfon of the United States in 183 1843.

50,000 15,000 26,000 4,500 50,000 29,322 30,000 159,115 120,645 24,727 2,544,763 2,560,490

on of the United States in 1843, it years of age, deducted,

1,200 71 127

ation of the United States in 1850, years of age and upward.

ish United As-Ref. Ch. Synod, United Synod, sects of recent origin, estimated

ving sources, viz., Baptist Almanac, 1860; Almanac, 1860; Congregational Quarter-1860; Schem's Ecclesiastical Year Book, 1860 oleton's Annual, 1862.

on of the United States in 1860, aving ten years old and upward,

The number of communicants for this last table | Agent of the Sunday School Union of our church, | Elder on last Sunday, and the understanding when | tesies will bind you to him with strong affection; | time that the pulpit all through the land become would be much larger if all could have been obtained for the year 1860. It will be observed that several were for the previous year, 1859.

RECAPITULATION. From the above tables it will be seen that the ratio of communicants to the inhabitants ten years of age and upwards, was as follows:

During this same period the population has increased nearly six fold; but the communicants of evangelical churches have increased nearly fourteen and one half fold : or the increase of church membership has been two and a half times greater than that of the population. Comment is unnecessary. The figures speak louder than rhetoric.

OUR LATER GROWTH EXAMINED. It becomes us to scrutinize the foregoing results very closely, that we may thoroughly understand our true condition and prospects as the churches of Christ. A superficial examination of them may lead some individuals to think that the churche have relatively lost their efficiency and diminished in success. For instance, some may reason as follows: Comparing the communicants for the inhabitants in 1800 and in 1843, and then for 1843 with 1860, shows that the gain on the population was relatively greater before 1843 than since that time; or a gain, from 1800 to 1843, of 5 16-25 on the average for each communicant, and from 1843 to 1860 a gain of only 19-25, which, even considering the difference in the lengths of the periods, is a smaller relative progress.

Now what is the legitimate inference from these figures? Has evangelical religion relatively declined during this late period, as some are ready to conclude, or are there modifying considerations which relieve the question? Doubtless we have abundant reason for an increase of diligence as the servants of our common Master; but that there is ground for croaking or despondency, we think none can believe, after a full consideration of the subject.

There are two facts or circumstances which every intelligent and well-balanced mind will duly weigh in considering this question, and both of which very much modify it.

1. The year 1843, which has been selected as the point of division between the earlier and later periods, was a most extraordinary one in the history of the American churches. It was a year of pasmodic and abnormal growth, especially in the larger denominations, occasioned by the Millerite excitement. As might have been expected, it was followed by a re-action during several years.

2. The period from 1843 to 1860 was characterized by an unprecedented influx of foreign population, a very large portion of which was under the influence of Popery and Rationalism. During this period the number of aliens arriving at our ports was 4,069,147, or more than four times the whole number arriving during the previous 23 years. And besides, during this later period, be of great service to a vital interest of the church, the Iowa Conference, which was organized in 55,558 44,205 47,777 large, exotic, heterogeneous populations, were large, exotic, heterogeneous populations, were character in the Sabbath School. I have no doubt ments of the Conference, was President of the

In addition to these two circumstances there is also a modifying principle in our computations which must be taken into account, viz.:

THE RELATIVE RATE OF GAIN.

We need to carefully discriminate in these calculations. In the United States Census Report for 1860, occurs the following pertinent remark: The rate of gain necessarily diminishes with the ensity of the population, while the absolute increase continues unabated." The same principle applies to the increase of church membership.

Then it must be also considered that the portion of the population remaining to be brought under the saving influence of the church is relatively smaller in every period, and the percentage of gain upon the aggregate population must consequently diminish. The following table, however. will show that we have no occasion to despond, but rather to rejoice and take courage. The average increase of communicants per year was as

.089+ per cent. .08+ 44 .037+ 41 .055+ 44

Now it will be very plain to every mind that an average increase of .055 per cent. each year in the communicants, when the proportion of the communicants to the adult population is one to 4 31-33, as in 1850, is much greater relatively than an increase of .08 per cent. annually, when the proportion of communicants to the adult populaion is one to 10 5-6, as in 1800, or one for 7 1-3 as in 1832

One other fact, confirmatory of the above, will still further demonstrate our position, that evangelical communicants have

STEADILY GAINED ON THE POPULATION. The increase of the whole population of the United States from 1843 to 1860 was .67+ per cent. The increase of the communicants from 1843 to 1860 was .96+ per cent.

Where is croaking then? It is excluded. By what means? By facts and common sense. But shall we therefore boast, and settle down in selfcomplacency? I trust not. But rather let us thank God that the gospel has become the power of God unto the salvation of so many, and has lost none of its ability to save.

NEW YORK LETTER.

District Convention-Various exercises-Rev. J. H. Vincent_Normal Institute.

A District S. S. Teachers' Convention was in the Bedford Street Church, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 14th and 15th. The exercises, with the exception of the last, did not vary much from our New England district meetings. The Convention opened on Wednesday afternoon, organized, and received reports from the Sabbath Schools. In the evening addresses were delivered to parents and Sabbath School teachers.

On Thursday morning an hour was devoted prayer, an hour to the relation of personal experience in regard to Sabbath School labors, and an hour to the discussion of resolutions. Two of these resolutions relate to the normal instruction of teachers, and to the formation of a normal class 6,656 in each Sabbath School. By normal instruction is meant instruction given by the pastor, or an experienced teacher as to the best plan of teaching the given lesson to a class, and in reference to all the incidental doctrines, duties, and geographical and historical facts involved in the lesson. The normal class is a class of the older pupils selected with reference to their fitness, and placed under an experienced teacher to be taught in reference to the best modes of conveying instruction, and also a more full and thorough exposition of the

> extension was discussed in quite a spirited manner. Dr. Wise opening the debate. Rev. J. H. Vincent, late of Chicago, and editor of the Sunday School Teacher-a periodical which has already created a decided sensation in the Sabbath School world—and who has just been appointed General

was present during the exercises. vated Sabbath School man in the connection. He has read, studied, and written largely, and, what is better still, has practically tried, and with great own instance, and is considered by them as the a year in England, upon the Continent, and in the Holy Land. He conversed personally with leading authorities, and examined the various systems now in successful experiment upon the other side of the Atlantic. It was certainly a wise suggestion that secured his accumulated experience and sur-

On the evening of Thursday he opened an studied-the account of the Transfigurationsinging, and a short, impressive prayer. An adas the book of study for the schools. Seven classes If, under such circumstar was devoted by the teachers to instructions upon ing the church forward in the way of righteous the lesson; five minutes to a general examination; forty-five to reports from the classes as to the manner of instruction, with criticisms upon it; and church of Christ. Let us not quarrel about methtwenty minutes at the close to short responses to ods-and plans, but unitedly enter the field and the questions, "How may we secure more time for labor for the elevation of the redeemed millions Bible study in our Sunday Schools, and how more efficiently employ the time already assigned?"

The whole affair was novel; the teachers and heir classes felt a little awkward at first, but the derful rapidity. Liberty is in the ascendant. Triexperiment grew more and more interesting to umphs, equal to those of the old Methodist heroes, the last. It was very impressive and very in- are being won for God and truth. The church is structive. No thoughtful teacher could avoid rapidly extending throughout the State. In places

rial of 'the Normal Institute. Mr. Vincent proposes to visit our Conference, and to develop his views. He seeks to introduce nto the programme of our district conventions to render his personal aid in successfully inaugutical exposition of his plan in connection with the Sabbath Schools.

He has established institutes for normal Sabbath School instruction in connection with some of our academic institutions. He has prepared a series of forty lessons adapted to this end. It would prove a most delightful and invaluable addition to the course at Wilbraham; and with our intelligent March 1st, 1866, of consumption. Bro. W. was a teachers there, would be readily comprehended and most successfully carried out.

The labors of Mr. Vincent among us promise to and give good hope of progress of a practical 1844. He filled a number of the leading appoint-

ALWAYS LOOK ON THE SUNNY SIDE. Always look on the sunny side,

And though life checkered be, A lightsome heart bids care depart, And time fly pleasantly: Why sit and mourn o'er fancied ills, When danger is not near?

Care is a self-consuming thing, That hardest nerves can wear Always look on the sunny side, And though you do not find All things according to your wish, Be not disturbed in mind;

The greatest evils that can come
Are lighter far to bear,
When met by fortitude and strength, Instead of doubt and fear Always look on the sunny side-

There's health in harmless jest, And much to soothe our worldly cares In hoping for the best. The gloomy path is far too dark For happy feet to tread, And tells of pain and solitude,

Always look on the sunny side, And never yield to doubt; The ways of Providence are wise, And faith will bear you out, If you but make this maxim yours,

And in its strength abide,

Believing all is for the best-For Zion's Herald.

IOWA AND MISSOURI. MR. EDITOR:-Immediately on my return from he session of the Missouri and Arkansas Confernce, held at Louisiana, Mo., I found on my table Zion's Herald of March 7th, and my attention was arrested by the caption of the first article, on Colored Conferences," in which Bro. George Prentice labors to convict the Methodist Episcopal Church of great sin in the erection of those Conour common Zion. It does seem to me that all

In the session of the Missouri Conference appeared, on Friday morning last, a fine looking all about you. colored man, physically a perfect negro. About him, notwithstanding his ebony features, there was something unmistakably ministerial, and around his big neck he wore the old-fashioned plain white cravat. One who knew him introluced him to an old member of the Conference, who marched him up to Bishop Kingsley, who very gracefully introduced to the Conference Bro. Dove, Presiding Elder of the African Mission Conference." The Conference also received two colored men, who were to be assigned to work among the colored people in Arkansas, and whose names will appear in the list of appoint nents. One of these, Wm. W. Andrews by name, s a fine intelligent mulatto, who has been preach ing in Arkansas as a local preacher since 1848. I have scarcely ever met with a man whose appearance more favorably impressed me. Character is slave until Lincoln's proclamation; that gave him reedom. But his circumstances were comparatively favorable, and he was under but little restraint. Recognized as a man of superior attainments and gifts, many of the preachers of the Arkansas Conference of the Church South favored his ordination some years since; but the majority were against it. Subsequently he received ordination as a deacon from one of our bishops. Since the return of peace the rebel preachers have been cajoling with him and his brethren to secure their

Mr. Vincent is in many respects the most culti-

success, the plane which he has developed. That he might be familiar with all the advanced views upon this institution in Europe, and to aid him in his geographical and illustrative studies he must his geographical and illustrative studies, he spent color; and failing in this in our church, they seek communion in the African M. E. Church. Yet colored Quarterly Conferences and colored districts are just as open to the objection of caste as colored Annual Conferences; and while the Missouri brethren, and the Kentucky brethren, (where they have admitted four colored men into the Conprising facility and enthusiasm to the whole ference,) have made a grand forward movement in the opinion of some of us unsophisticated West-erners. I am afraid that they, with Bishops Clark Institute" among the teachers present, and and Kingsley, will be charged by Bro. Prentice gave a normal lesson. The service commenced with perpetrating great sins by thus separating with the liturgical reading of the Scripture to be the flock of the Redeemer. I do think much would be accomplished by transferring a few such brethren as Bro. Prentice to one of the Southdress of exactly fifteen minutes, comprehensive, Western Conferences, where they would be consuggestive, and devout, was made upon the Bible fronted by the practical requirements of the case. were then formed under teachers appointed by ries would not dissolve speedily into thin air, then the Convention. Ten minutes were spent in a I am mistaken. If Bro. Prentice will please wait, general exercise upon the geography of the scene he will find the good providence of God removing -very spirited and interesting. A half an hour embarrassments, adjusting difficulties, and lead-

> in the best, the most practicable, and the most promising way. The Missouri Conference is growing with won-

ness. Liberty is now secured to the oppressed

the door of entrance is opening widely before the

vishing for a repetition, and a more extended where two years ago we had no society we have now self-supporting congregations. Already it is difficult to find places in which to accommodate the Conference; and in 1868 there will be formed, without doubt, three Conferences at least, out of one of these normal institutes, and stands ready | the territory of the present Missouri and Arkansas Conference. The night has been long and temrating it. During the session of Conference, if pestuous, the struggle hard; but the victory is our brethren in Chicopee or Springfield desire it, decisive, and the onward march of freedom can on some afternoon or evening he will give a prac- never be reversed. Let God be praised. Iowa is all right, so far as our church is concerned. Revivals, dedications and Centenary meetings are the order of the day. A grand Conference Centenary Convention is to be held at Ottawa in the

> Rev. David Worthington, of the Iowa Confernce, died at his residence in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, native of Vermont. In 1840 he entered the Rock River Conference. His first appointment in Iowa was in 1842, and he was an original member of sity from the time of its first organization, and for

eight years served usefully as a Presiding Elder. which position he held at the time of his death. He was a man of deep piety, pleasing manners,

and useful talents. His end was peace.

For Zion s Herald. THE WAY TO HAVE A GOOD MINISTER.

Pray for him. "Brethren," says the apostle, pray for us." And if wishes were audible, such you would find is the earnest, the almost agonizing wish of the heart of every minister. Pray, then, for your minister. He needs your prayers. His labors, responsibilities, anxieties, and perhaps his trials are great, and all for you. He is sent to proclaim God's truth; and he needs your prayers, that he may do it successfully. With Paul, he may say, "Pray for us, that the words of the Lord may have free course and be glorified." Besides, he prays for you; yes, and for your families and children, and often with deep feeling and perhaps with gushing tears, and therefore you should pray for him. Pray for him, and you will love him. "Pray for your enemy even," says an old proverb, "and you will soon love him." Much more, if you pray for your minister-your best friend—you will love him. You will hear him, too, with interest, and hold him in high esteem, and be blessed by his ministry.

Never speak of his faults. He stands to you in a most tender and sacred relation—somewhat like that of the parent to the child, or the wife to the nusband. And what would you think of the hus band or the child that should be found speaking to others of the faults of his wife or parents? What would you think of his honor, his manliness, his obedience to God? From your inmost soul you would loathe and despise him, and justly too. rences, and the alleged consequent upholding of And so with you, if you speak evil of your ministhe distinction of caste between the members of ter. Besides, God by his apostle tells you to "know them which labor among you, and are

such arguments imply a reflection on Providence over you in the Lord, and admonish you; and to or creating the distinction of color itself, by which esteem them very highly in love for their works' he races are so completely marked. How it could sake." Delight to speak well of him; not to himbe a sin for the M. E. Church to do what the col- self-that is needless-but to others. Every one red people desired for their own advantage and has some good qualities, and to has he. Of every pleasure, I cannot see. But perhaps I am rather one you can say something good, and so you can obtuse. For Bro. Prentice's relief, let me narrate of him. Do so, and it will lead others to do the same. It will extend his influence for good. It will aid to make him a blessing to yourself, and to

Support him liberally. "Let him that is taught in the word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things." This is God's command, and those that disobey it suffer. Many a church has cursed itself by being mean to its minister. Let not this curse be yours. Pay your minister lib-erally and punctually. Thus his mind will be at rest, free from anxiety, and entirely given to his appropriate work, laboring for your good.

Always meet him with kindness and affection He is a man, and will appreciate and prize your sympathies. So far from his being above them, they will help to make him happy; and the want, the absence of them, will often send him to his study with the heartache—silent and uncomplain-ing, it may be, but bleeding at the inmost soul. Would you shrink from inflicting a pang like this? ance more favorably impressed me. Character is written all over his broad features. This man was a kind, encouraging, friendly word. It will warm his heart to a deep affection for yourself, will in-

make him doubly willing to labor for you. Call upon him. Not too often, for thus you may interrupt his studies, and waste his time; but at proper seasons. Some people never do this. They expect their minister to call on them, but never think of calling to see him. Be not guilty of this neglect. Your minister, if a man of refined and sensitive feelings, will keenly feel it. An occasional and warm-hearted visit will cheer return to their church. But the colored folks have bim, and aid him not a little to be useful. And return to their church. But the colored loks have failed to see why they should remain in fellowship with those who fought to hold them in perpetual bondage.

Bishop Kingsley was to ordain this brother an element of their church. But the colored loke in the little to be useful. And their hatred of those who once led them to the altar and prayed for them, has seemed to insome little present; no matter for its value—that is of little consequence—but take it as a token of theory. We want no more conclusive evidence than this that they are not of Christ. It is high to see it; will some one show it?

and his affection it is all-important for you to pos-

Ever be attentive to his teachings. If it is his to teach, it is yours to hear. Be then in your received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in place every Sabbath-at every service-at every prayer meeting. Thus you will encourage his in the faith." Not being "carried about with diheart and strengthen his hands, and thus only can vers strange doctrines, for it is a good thing that you appreciate his many labors. And not only the heart be established with grace." hear, but apply what you hear to yourself. Obey it. He will have no "greater joy than to see you walk in the truth." Keep a copy of these rules and aften ask wherein you have sinned against them; and as you go to your closet, ask God to enable you by his Spirit to keep them. Observe these rules; and though by nature your minister may be far from what you would have him, still grace and your kindness will make him a good one Disregard them, and though in fact you have an excellent minister, it will to a certainty make him

KNOOKING, EVER KNOOKING.

" Behold I stand at the door and knock." Knocking, knocking, ever knocking? Who is there?
Tis a pilgrim, strange and kingly,
Never such was seen before;
Ah, sweet soul, for such a wonder

Undo the door. No,-that door is hard to open; Hinges rusty, latch is broken; Bid Him go. Wherefore, with that knocking dreary

Scare the sleep from one so weary Say Him, no. Knocking, knocking, ever knocking? What! Still there? O, sweet soul, but once behold Him,

With the glory-crowned hair; And those eyes, so strange and tender Waiting there; Open! Open! Once behold Him, Him, so fair. Ah, that door! Why wilt Thou vex me, Coming ever to perplex me? For the key is stiffly rusty, And the bolt is clogged and dusty; Many-flogered ivy vine Seals it fast with twist and twine;

Weeds of years and years before, Knocking! Knocking! What? Still knocking? He still there? What's the hour? The night is waning—

In my heart a drear complaining, And a chilly, sad unrest! Ah, this knocking! It disturbs me! Scares my sleep with dreams unblest! Give me rest, Rest—ah, rest! Rest, dear soul, He longs to give thee; Thou hast only dreamed of pleasure, Dreamed of gifts and golden treasure, Dreamed of jewels in thy keeping,

Open to thy soul's one Lover,
And thy night of dreams is over,—
The true gifts He brings have seeming
More than all thy faded dreaming! Did she open? Doth she? Will she? Pressed upon your soul and mine; For in every breast that liveth Ivy-gnarled and weed bejangled, And with ever patient watching, With the sad eyes true and tender

For Zion's Herald.

BE ESTABLISHED. The purpose of Christ's advent into this world vas to save the souls of men. This was the obect of the atonement, the end for which he comnissioned his disciples, and sent them among the ations to preach the gospel. To this end hurches have been organized, rules of faith have een adopted, and church polity has been instituted. And when this end has been obscured by he multiplied forms and ceremonics of old organizations, men, whose only object has been to save souls for which Christ died, have gone out from them and formed themselves into bodies less encumbered with lifeless ritual and ceremony. Thus when Luther saw the hopeless apostacy of the Romish Church, he lighted the torch of evan-

gelical faith, and led the way back to Christ.

Thus Wesley and his devoted associates banded hemselves together, not to curse and anathemaise the old establishment, but to diffuse into it a livelier and holier religion, and better facilitate the spread of the gospel, and the breaking of the pread of life to perishing sinners. This is the only justifiable reason any one can bring for leaving the church which gave him birth, and bore with his manifold shortcomings. If the great leading organizations of Christians are loaded with onderous dead weights, which hopelessly retard the progress of pure religion, and thus shut multitudes out of the kingdom of heaven, and a bet ter means can be devised, by which these ends may be secured, then men of fervent piety are justified in leaving old establishments for those better adapted to secure these ends. But that this is the object for which most individuals secede from the churches in these days we seriously question. Could we sound the reasons for which most disaffected persons secede, we think they may be traced to pride, envy, jealousy, and the still more prominent reason, that they have not been honored according to their own estimate of themselves. Others profess to have discovered new light, such as the learned and pious fathers and their honored sons who have studiously ex plored the same fields know nothing of.

Among these new or old infidel notions, gal anized we notice "the materiality of the soul," 'Sleep of the soul in the grave," and "Annihilation of the wicked." Now we may take it for granted that doctrines deduced from the sacred Scriptures, which have the effect to unsettle men in the Christian faith, and cut them loose to float upon the sea of uncertainty, subject to be warped by every wind of doctrine, are erroneous. Still further, doctrines drawn from the word of God. having the pernicious tendency to weaken men's faith in his responsibility to God, and that a life of sin will be followed by bitter lamentations in eternity, thus destroying his motives to purity, love and obedience to the Divine will, is a danralizing tendency of these pernicious doctrines, so far as our knowledge extends. How many there are who live in open violation of the known laws of God, hoping to be annihilated at the day of judgment if not before. Their ideas of heaven cite him to the greater effort for your good, and and happiness are vague and uncertain at best, and they have little faith in Christ, or hope of a righteous act less saving than a sinful one is dwelling with him in glory, therefore they choose to walk after the desire of the heart and lust of first? Surely he ought not to be. the eye, strengthened in their sins by the influ-

and their hatred of those who once led them to

outspoken against this destructive form of infidelity. Meanwhile, we exhort all believers to remain steadfast in the apostle's doctrine, "As ye have him rooted and built up in him, and established

> A. B. RUSSELL. For Zion's Herald. REVIVALS.

TWO REASONS WHY SOME REVIVALS ARE NOT PRODUCTIVE OF MORE PERMANENT GOOD.

1. The converts are not properly instructed.

There are certain staple truths of our holy re-ligion which need to be impressed upon their minds constantly and repeatedly, by both pastors and class leaders, such as the necessity and imortance of secret prayer, of reading the Holy Scriptures, and habitual watchfulness and circumspection of life. The nature and import of baptism should be clearly explained to them, and should be made more prominent than the mode in which it is to be administered. Great pains should be taken to have them understand their relations to the church, their duties and privileges as members of the same. The relations of business and wealth to true piety, and the necessity of diligence in the former and liberality in the bestowal of the latter, should also be kept before them. The practice of systematic benevolence should be inculcated from

the day of their conversion to God. Religious biographies should be commended to their attention. They should be taught to regard religion as a principle rather than an impulse, as religion as a principle rather than an impulse, as a science as well as an enjoyment, a practice as well as an enjoyment, a practice as well as an experience. And the importance and beauty state, that of "labor" may come in for the earlias an experience. And the importance and beauty of a symmetrical Christian character should be kept before their minds. They should also be urged to press forward after a higher and deeper experience in the divine life.

2. The converts are not properly organized.

As soon as they are converted they ought to join the church on probation. There should be no bashfulness about asking and even urging them to do so, and it ought to be done immediately. They should become members of the Sabbath School, either as scholars or as teachers. They ought also to be enlisted in some systematic plans for doing good, which ought to be organized inconnection with every church, such as distributing religious tracts, inviting non-worshipers to the sanctuary, and soliciting the attendance of children on the Sabbath School. Thus will they be organized not only in name, but also in labor and in heart with the people of God.

Thus will be raised up in the Christian temple pillars of strength and beauty which will long abide among us.

For Zion's Herald.

ARE THESE THINGS 80? When I was enabled by the grace of God to give myself to him, to cast myself on the mercy of God, through Christ as my only hope, he forgave my sine, and at the same time I experienced a great change; old things passed away and all ssociates, new joys; I felt that I was on the Lord's side, and from that day to this I have not had a relish for the poor flimsy things gotten up by the world to amuse and please. Truly, it is no cross for me to abstain from cards, plays, or

other amusements of like character; "they have all lost their sweetness to me." Am I singular in this? or are these the feelings of all truly converted people? I think they are and that all who enjoy the presence of God will attest this fact? Then if there is a disposition in the heart to join in the vain amusements of the world, or to turn aside from the religious things, to have (as some call it) "a good time," is it not evidence of a backsliding? Should not all such be alarmed at their state, and cry to God for a restoration of the joys of his salvation now while

they may. If ever there was a time when those that enjoy the presence of God should arise and hold up the Christian standard it is now-thus the line of demarkation will be made, and all will show by their acts and position where they are. Christians, let your light shine-let sinners see that Christianity saves in the present time; and as it saves now, it will save in death and in eternitythen shall we witness a glorious revival of the work of God. The Lord hasten the day.

Maine, March, 1866. For Zion's Herald.

A CONVERTED PROPOSITION. 'For whosoever shall keep the whole law and xi. 10.

Whatever method of explanation be adopted to show the truthfulness of the above proposi tion, all agree that it is true, for it is given upon divine authority, and there is no difficulty in making its truthfulness appear; but there are thinking Christians who demur at the logical converse of the proposition, viz., if there is one point of the law in which one is not guilty, he is not guilty of any. But this is equivalent to the affirmative proposition; whoever obeys the law in one point is innocent of all, obeys all. This follows logically from the first; for if guilt in one point involves guilt of the whole, then it follows that guilt in one point and innocence in another cannot be; if, then, there is innocence in one point, all guilt must be counted out, otherwise the proposition is contradicted. We think no one can scape this conclusion. And what saith moral logic? If we argue that guilt in one point of the law involves guilt in all, from the unity of God's laws, are generalizing the term, God's law, and that the whole framework of his government is so compacted, so mutually related and adjusted that you cannot impinge upon it at one point without thrusting at the whole, more than the incendiary can be released from the guilt of house-burning upon the plea that he only set fire to one corner, or burned only one small board; then, conversely, why should not one obedient act diffuse itself all through the law of God as well as a disobedient gerous subversion of the word. Such is the de- one? Is virtue less potent than vice, especially since Christ is the source of the one, and the devil of the other?

Again, if we argue the main proposition from the unity of our faculties, and that they are so connected that every sin necessarily forces the whole being into a sinful attitude against God; is

ence of such teaching.

We have seen those who were once quiet and ries from the preceding process. 1. No truly virpeaceful and happy members of churches, led tuous act can flow from an unregenerate heart. astray by the preachers of these doctrines, become cold and indifferent to their former friends; without which all other attempts at virtue in the

OUR NEIGHBORS IN THE STARS.

the probable stature, strength, and configuration of our fellow beings in other spheres. Christian Wolff long ago fixed the height of the inhabitants of Jupiter at forty feet, eight inches. The Fou-rierists have more recently imagined a kind of rierists have more recently imagined a kind of celestial hierarchy in which the successive groups rise one above the other, in analogy with those of the lower universe, into which M. Renaud has termed binivers, trinivers, quatrinivers, etc. The planets themselves have souls, and die out, as ours will do, to give place to newer forms of planetary life. Swedenborg, everybody knows, grew so familiar with the inhabitants of the several planets, in which he was in the habit of eral planets, in which he was in the habit of the moral and other characteristics of our breth-ren in those abodes. The feeling with which we, in turn, inspire these remote relations of ours— the lively warmth of Venus, the dignified calm of Jupiter, the surdonic coldness of Saturn—are not less matters of fact and veracity. Science, thus interpreted, points to a place for our souls among radiant spheres. Transported among new condiions of existence they may contract or put forth powers akin to those of the happier beings whose lot has already been cast there. And, as to what that lot may be, it makes the mouth water to listen

M. Flammarian lecturing us. In an atmosphere no longer composed of oxygen and azote, what ills of climate may not be spared those fortunate denizens! The whole pulmonary apparatus is doubtless modified, and with it the whole system of organic functions. Instead of the gross year of the gross part of the gross it the whole system of organic functions. Instead of the gross and clumsy plan of keeping up the bodily growth and warmth by food, liquid and solid; the degrading expedient of borrowing for that end the debris of other being; and worst of all, that of killing and devouring those endowed with life, there may be a system of nourishing atmospheres, composed of elements nutritious in themselves, and capable of assimilation by organs of corresponding ethereal texture. In the generest abolition, and with it go all those vulgar cares, appetites and ambitions to which so much of the misery and ennui of terrestial life are due. Vice will never have arisen. The origin of evil will offer no point for philosophers to wrangle over, for evil itself will never have stepped in. Another "law" abrogated or rather never set in force, will be that of "death."

will be that of "death."

War and violence, excess and decay, being unknown in these happy regions, the idea of dying will be out of the question. Peace and right will reign undisturbed. The very faculties of the intellect will partake of the purity and the elevation of the moral nature. The tedious and cumbrous process of experiment and observation will be replaced by a direct and transcendent vision of truth. It seems as if the limit of logic itself of truth. It seems as if the limit of logic itself will be struck off as fetters from the spirit. The old problems insoluble here will seem perfectly old problems insoluble here will seem perfectly contemptible. The circle will have been squared there long ago, and philosopher's stones will be picked up by the roadside. The clixir of life, indeed, will be unknown, because as we have seen, it will be superfluous. Art and science shall enter upon new phases. Numeration will proceed by such novel and unprecedented processes that we tremble to pronounce what two and two may be expected to make in M. Flammarian's developed universe.—Saturday Express.

BEECHER IN THE LECTURE ROOM.

Many persons wonder what the secret is of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's success. He has been nineteen years the pastor of one church. His utterances have been more widely published than those of any other man. He is as fresh, as popular, as powerful to-day as ever. He has the largest regular congregation on the continent. It is not driftwood, for every pew and seat and stool is rented. Should a hundred pews be vacated to-day, a hundred families stand ready to take them. His church membership is 1700. Seldom a communion passes without additions on profession as well as by letter. His Sunday School room is unquestionably the best, and is the largest in the country, event one. Its appointments are perfect. An ably the best, and is the largest in the country, except one. Its appointments are perfect. An organ, a piano, and a melodeon furnish the music. The singing is wonderful. A fountain plays in the he singing is wonderful. A fountain plays in the entre of the room, and elegant paintings adorn he walls. The room is crowded, and additional Bible classes, which are needed, cannot be formed

for want of room.

Those who judge of Mr. Beecher's ministry by the odd, facetious or pithy sayings that run the rounds of the press, get as good an idea of him as they would of a house in Rome by examining a brick taken from its chimney. It is in the lecture room quite as much as in the pulpit that one finds the hiding place of Mr. Beecher's power. The room is of immense size, capable of a thousand persons comfortably; is lighter the ceiling. It is above ground and every way attractive. At the regular meetings of the church the room is full and often crowded. It is uniformso. Such a church meeting cannot be found on ture. The great choir of the church are almost all professors of religion. They uniformly attend the meetings, and the singing is led by the con-ductor of music in the church. Mr. Beecher takes charge of his own meetings. There is no pulpit in the lecture room. A platform is erected at one end, on which is placed a single office chair; a small table is at the side of the chair, not in front of it, on which rests the hymn book and the Bible. There is nothing between the pastor and the flock. A hymn is given out in the Plymouth Collection. A hymn is given out in the Plymouth Collection. Some one is invited to lead in prayer. Several hymns and prayers alternate. Singing comes in between every exercise. The hymns are never shortened but are always sung through. Remarks, questions, difficulties, are solicited from any who are present. Brief exhortation and volunteer prayers come in. Mr. Beccher, sitting in his chair, explains some text; gives an exhortation; answers all the questions proposed: replies to all nswers all the questions proposed; replies to all uggestions, and explains all difficulties. The ume earnestness, raciness, eloquence, tenderness, acetiousness, that mark his more elaborate per-brances come out here in all their freshness. He s tender, tearful and affectionate in spirit as a yoman. The services last an hour and a half and are always too short. Everything about the meeting is interesting. Nothing is prosy, nothing tires. The lights are seldom put out till half past nine or ten. The people are loth to go. The young want to take his hand, and inquirers, for such generally are present, want to say a word to one whose ten-der spirit longs to guide them in the way of peace. No one can judge of Mr. Beecher as a preacher who is not familiar with his Lecture Room.—Bur-

A NEW REDFORD CAPTAIN AND TEMPER-

I mentioned in a recent letter the great Marine 1 mentioned in a recent letter the great Marine Temperance Society in New York, numbering 40,000 members. This Society owes its origin to a New Bedford sea captain, Capt. Allen, who is still living, all unconscious of the great work he originated. He was in the port of Bremen with a New Bedford ship. Captain Richardson, of New York, who for forty years was president of this Temperance Society reached the same north. chart or compass, quadrant or sails, would have been considered as sane a man as one who would sail without rum on board his ship. On exchang-ing the usual courtesies, it was found, to the as-tonishment of the New York captain, that Capt. Allen was a temperance captain, and his crew tonishment of the New York captain, that Capt. Allen was a temperance captain, and his crew was a temperance crew, and that there was not a drop of grog on board, while everything was shipshape and Bristol fashion. Captain Richardson became intensely interested in the movement, adopted the plan, came home and formed the Marine Temperance Society, which has been the agent of saving so many thousands.—Cor. of the Boston Journal.

A JESUIT IN AN EPISCOPAL COLLEGE.—A Jesuit has been discovered in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. He was admitted as a student, and has made a pervert of one of the young men, a Mr. S., and strongly infected others with Romanizing tendencies. Mr. D. is the name of the Jesuit. He was discovered by the accidental finding of letters addressed him by a Romish priest, and found also to be in league with Romanist servants attached to the college. Both students, the Jesuit and his victim, have been promptly expelled."

LADIES' CENTENARY MEETING. The New England Branch of the American Meth-dist Ladies' Centenary Association convened by appointment in the vestry of the Bromfield Street Church, Monday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock. Vice Pres-ident Mrs. E. T. Taylor occupied the chair, and presided with great affability and acceptance. We who Herald, some time since, its delived a mount watch quite good enough, or would answer every purpose to show how fast time is passing away.

A LAYMAN. SANDWICH DISTRICT

presided with great affability and acceptance. We heard among other generous contributions her name announced for \$100. Quite a large amount was subscribed by ladies present, and many reports of great cheer were given from various churches, both in the amounts subscribed, and more especially in the zeal with which this great Centenial movement is being prosecuted. We doubt not that with such a spirit in every charge an auxiliary association will soon be organized. We think it should be done without class. Let the ministers set the such a spirit in every charge an auxiliary association will soon be organized. We think it should be done without delay. Let the ministers set the ball in motion at once, and it will roll of itself, and the people will thank them. However small the society, such an auxiliary will do great good. Not less than one dollar for every lady in the church and congregation is the minimum. There can be no reasonable doubt that the highest expectations of our ladies will be far exceeded. The effort will prove of inestimable blessing in strengthening our prove of inestimable blessing in strengthening or connectional ties, awaking a greater sympathy be tween different churches, and enlarging our views and plans of Christian benevolence and duty. A.dresses were made by Rev. G. Whitaker, of Roxbury, and Rev. E. T. Taylor of Boston. Bro. Within the limits of this district we have forty Whitaker, at the ladies request, showed the stabil-ity of the enterprize and the moral certainty that all funds would go to the specified objects. He also dwelt upon the great importance of the movement as calculated to elevate our ministry, to chee and relieve the many worthy young men fitting for this great work. Father Taylor, in his impressive style, gave words of encouragement and friend The meeting was a step onward. It key-note, given by Sister Porter, of East Boston propose to visit every lady, and if we do not at first succeed, to go again and again," is the rallying cry of the movement. Let every auxiliary

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE LADIES' CENTE Monday, March 19th.

take it up. Success to the ladies.

E. T. Taylor, Mariner's Church, \$100 Mrs. Ron. E. F. Porter, Meridian Street Church, \$50; Mrs. Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, Grace Church, \$25; Mrs. James Taylor, Centenary Church, \$25; Mrs. C. H. Doten, Bromfield Street Church, \$10; Mrs. Rev. E. A. Manning, Centenary Church, \$10; Mrs. T. S. Clogston, Bellingham Church, Chelsea, \$10; Mrs. Lohn Bacon, Brounted Street Church, 10. mfield Street Church, 10; Mis Annie P. Porter, Meridian Street Church, 810: Mrs W. F. Mallalieu, Bromfield Street Church, E. A. Barnett, Meridian Street Church, Mrs. M. S. Burr, Bromfield Street Church, \$10; Mrs. Ebenezei Atkins, Meridian Street Church, 810; Mrs. Abigail Warren. Meridian Street Church, 810: A. Wilson, Bromfield Street Church, 810: M s H. S. Simmons, Bromfield Street Church, \$10: Mr. Hanover Street Church 10; Mrs. Meridian Street Church, \$10; Mrs. leury Guerney, Meridian Street Church, \$10; Mrs. A. Thomas, Meridian Street Church, \$10. Total.

mbers of the Asso lation: Mrs N. P. Millikin and Mrs. L. H. Fergusoa, Bromfield Street Church; Miss Maria Rich and Mrs. Harvey, Hanover Street Church: Miss Ella A. Glover, Mrs. Gregson and Mrs. John W. Towe; Dorchester

THE BALL IN MOTION-A NOBLE

A liberal and public spirited member of the New Hampshire Conference proposes that of such funds as may be raised in this Conference during this Centenary year for local purposes, he will give one thou-sand dollars toward endowing one Professorship in the N. H. Conference Seminary and Female College, on condition nine thousand more are given during the year for the same object. Another thousand has since been reported. This would make that young and growing institution self-supporting for L. D. Barrows.

INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS NOTICE TO PREACHERS.—We are constrained to request that all brethren ordering Missionary Cer-tificates, Collectors' books, tracts, and cards, as well as Missionary Advocates, to be sent by mail, will send the postage with the orders, and charge the same to their missionary collections respectthe same to their instantiary concerns respectively. The postages are as follows: Missionary Certificates, Javenile, two cents each; Parent Society and Conference, four cents each, when single copies are ordered. These last are usually supied free of expense, at the sessions of the Cor ferences, to the pastors, on their declaration that the money they represent is paid, and upon their giving the names for record of the persons who giving the names for record of the persons who a territories to receive them. Postage on Collectors' Books is at the rate of four cents for every twenty copies. Postage on a copy of the Annual Report is four cents. Postage on the Cards for Pastors is at the

LIFE MEMBERS.-During the year 1865, nine hun dred and one life members of the Parent Society were created, or more properly speaking, the names of so many have reached this office. INDIA.-Rev. J. W. Waugh, the superintenden

that at their quarterly communion the day before he had baptized eleven native children and youths are na baptized cieven native children and youths. If the of them the children of native Christians, and six of Hindoo and Mohammedan parentage. There were also three or four adult baptisms; but our hope for India is in the young.

PREPARE FOR ACTION!

SPRING is come. The short days and chilling frosts are gone. Nature helps the Sabbath School The gatherings of children, which were next to im e during winter, are practicable once more.

friends of children in the country rally and re-open their Sunday Schools. Let city and village ools seek enlargement and recuperation

os seek chargement and recuperation. he seaman, after running by log and compass for v days, is careful to make sure of his latitude and longitude by taking an observation of the sur at noon, or of a star at night. His safety depends upon such observations. Let Sunday School men in schools which have been working all winter imi-tate him. Let them pause and take an observation. What has been accomplished during the past six months? Has the school been full and orderly?— the singing spirited? Have the recitations been satisfactory?—the teachers harmonious? These are excellent things, but they are not the standards executent timings. Out they are not the standards of real success. The true neasure of Sunday School success is the number of its conversions! All other gain is lost unless it results in the conversion of the children. Tried by this standard, has your Sunday School been successful? If so, rejoice; if not, search out the cause of the failure, and strive for its removal. Your scholars must be converted before the enter their teens, or most of them will be lost to the church and to Christ forever!

The library should now be examined, and put in der. The character of its books should be ascer tained, improper ones thrown out, worn volumes re bound, torn ones replaced with new copies, and

suitable additions made to its numbers.

The periodicals should be renewed; the Sunday School Advocate placed in every family which has children under fourteen; the Sunday School Journal supplied to every teacher and to every scholar over fourteen. A supply of Picture Papers should be procured for the infant class. The Good News should be circulated as a means of infine parents through their children, who willingly be-come its distributors.

IN THE COUNTRY, schools which have been closed

in the country, schools which have been closed should be re-opened as early as practicable. In both city and country a general canvass should be organized for an increase of scholars. No child should be left outside who can be gathered in: Mission Schools should be established wherever they are needed. In short, the churches should enter thoroughly upon their Sunday School work, and cultivate their schools as a pricing the second state. vate their schools as spiritual nurseries, from which they confidently expect to shortly transplant every scholar into their own grounds.

Our poor churches which cannot purchase books and requisites for Sunday School purposes, are invited to apply to our Sunday School Union for aid. tited to apply to our Sunday School Union for aid.

Let them request their pustors to make application
according to the form published in our annual report. The Union is auxious to help them.

Pastors and others who wish to study the plans
and working of our Sunday School Union can be
supplied gratis with our "MANUAL" by applying to
the Corresponding Secretary. A new edition of the
"Manual" will soon be ready for all who need it
enough to ask for it. enough to ask for it.

DANIEL WISE, Cor. Sec'y S. S. Union M. E. Church.

DONATION VISITS.

At times like the present, when the cost of livin At times like the present, when the cost of living is so high, and the compensation of our preachers is so small in comparison, donation visits are not only getting fashionable, but very necessary in order to make up the deficiency they ought to receive. In performing so laudable an act of justice due them and their wives, care should be taken, if presenting them with household or wearing apparel, that they be such as are really necessary, or such as they can have are received to the control of t are or wear conscientiously; not in gold or costly array, but instead of so doing, let your gifts be in in new, as far as practicable, and thus prevent us being instruments of promoting extravagance and pride. One of the prominent evils that mars our prosperity One of the prominent evils that mars our prosperity at the present time, and which is too fast growing a nong us, I fear is caused in no small degree by presenting our pastors and their wives with such articles as they could not in conscience purchase for themselves, or use them, and when received as gifts, reluctantly use them for fear of giving offense to the donors. But the effect does not end here; to the donors. But the effect does not end here; our pastors change their stations to new appointments, where often the people are more humble in their adorning, and by the example before them, are apt to imitate, if not go beyond those they lock to as their guide. I am glad to say, as far as my observation has extended, that our preachers' wives in general are setting a good example by their our ward adorning; and I believe many, if not all of our

preachers are averse to the wearing of gold, and reluctantly yield to it when as a gift it is almost forced upon them. As one of them said through the Herald, some time since, he believed a silver

MR. EDITOR: — Sandwich District, Providence Conference, is the smallest in territory of any with in the bounds of our Conference, but like Bethle lem Ephratah, the least of the cities of Judah has been the recipient of some distinguishing favors from the hand of our Royal Master. It lies in the South Eastern part of Massachusetts, embracing the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket, stretching from Provincetown, the extreme point of Cape Cod, to Cohasset and Weymouth, within a few miles of your goodly city. It will be seen, therefore, by reference to the map that it extends to the uttermost parts of the earth (i. e. State.) and to the Islands of the sea. Two world renowned camp grounds are situated within its borders, Martha's Vineyard and Yarmouth, formerly Eastham, from which place but recently removed. em Ephratah, the least of the cities of Judah has

eight churches, all supplied with pastors, with up-wards of four thousand members, and nearly one thousand probationers. In Sabbath Schools we excel, having fifty-one, with over five thousand scholars. During the past year two beautiful churches have been erected, though not as yet opened for service. One at Stoughton, at an expense of about nine thousand dollars, the other at Wesley Chapel, Provinctionu, at an expense of thirty-jive thousand dollars. Great credit is due the building committees in each of these cases, as well as the people, who have so generously contributed of their earthly substance towards their erection and completion. The church in Stoughton is of the Grecian style of architecture, and contains 70 the Grecian style of architecture, and contains 70 pews, with sittings for 350 persons, a large and commodious vestry beneath the audience room, and is furnished with all the accommodations of a most excellently arranged country church. At Provincetown we have undoubtedly the fluest church editice in our Conference. The exact dimensions I cannot at present call to mind. The audience room contains 120 pews, with 40 more in the galleries, with sittings for 800 persons, finished in chestnut, with black walnut trimmings. It has wooden cornices with a central arch frescoed in strict accornices with a central arch frescoed in strict ac cordance with the taste of the age, and window of enameled glass. A new organ costing \$2,500 i being built for this church. When opened for set

pression.

Extensive revivals have been enjoyed in many of the churches, and more or less have been converted in nearly all. Since the camp meeting at Yarmouth a very gracious dispensation has been en-joyed in all the district. At that time, as some of your readers will remember, the Lord met with his people in the wilderness, and most abundantly poured out his Spirit, reviving the drooping hope of the church, and sweetly saving nearly or quite one hundred souls. Ever since the same gracious work has been going on among us. Let me give a summary of the conversions:

vice it will, without doubt, be the fluest church i

Southeastern Masschusetts, and it reflects the highest hon pupon those who planned and erected it, as well as the church whose plety and love for

the cause finds for itself such an appropriate ex

Provincetown in the early part of the year, in both churches, say 70; South Yarmouth, 50; Cotuit Port, 75; Marston's Mills, 30; Wellfleet, 40; Middleboro', 20; Cochesett, 40; E. Bridgewater, 25; Northwes Bridgewater, North Easton, Pembroke, Hinghar Sandwich, etc., 15 or 20 each; Chatham in the midst of a revival at the present time. On the Vineyard a general revival with many conversion In all the societies, and other places from which I have no denfite report. At Marion, the Protestant Methodist Church have changed their organization and come over to us. In July last an M. E. Church was formed there of about 40 members. In August a grove meeting was held within the bounds of that new charge, which resulted in the conversion of some 20 souls. Since then, per haps, another score have found Jesus—thus early sealing the enterprise as of the Lord. On the whole, there cannot have been less than six or seven hundred conversions on this district the past year, for which we feel truly thankful, and would call upon all God's people to join with us in our

The pastors have been faithful in their work, and amid many discouragements have persevered to the end. Peace and harmony prevail in all our borders, and the prospects for the coming year are

bright and cheering.

Everywhere the presiding elder has been most Everywhere the presiding class and people cordially received, both by preachers and people and his services seem to be desired and appreciate and his services seem to be desired and appreciate the class of the cla Sandwich District will cling to the of Methodism, believing that what has prospered so well for a hundred years that are gone, needs but little tinkering to adapt itself to the century to come. One thing we desire to notice: This dis-trict is law abiding. Neither the preachers or sotheir pastors without murmuring or rebellion-trusting in that Providence which wisely rules and

ooth clergy and laity, my most cordial thanks for heir kindness in the past, and proffer the assurance of my esteem and continued friendship, to-gether with my most earnest prayers for their future welfare and success. THOMAS ELY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MAINE CON-FERENCE

The time of the session of your Conference Will you do your best in making your return of money, to report no fractions of dollars, but make the sum total of every collection

Will you, in preparing your detailed missionary report for publication in the Minutes, write in plain hand on one side of the paper only, following

will you make your returns to the appointed persons on the first day of the session? It will be a convenience to yourself to keep in your own hands a correct copy of every report you make to Conference.

ONE OF YOUR NUMBER.

N. H. CONFERENCE LAY DELEGATES

The following are names of lay delegates to the New Hampshire Conference, to be held at Keene Concord District-Aurin M. Chase, of Whitefield A. B. Wyatt, of Sanbornton Bridge. Reserves-Isaac C. Noyes, of Manchester; B. F. Cass, of San Claremont District—Joseph Weber, of Claremont

John B. Chapman, of Nashua. E. Adams, Concord, March 22. J. THURSTON. LAY DELEGATES FOR READFIELD DISTRICT Hon. Harrison Joslyn, Phillips; John Berry, Esq. Vienna; James Williams, Esq., Readfield; Josep Stevens, Esq., Waterville; Samuel Baldwin, Esq. Livermore Falls. Reserves—Jacob Haskell, Esq., Jay; Ephraim Sal

Zion's Herald.

THE CONFERENCES.

for reception on trial was presented, it was state that he was a colored man. Upon this Bisho Clark stated that probably a word of explanation Clark stated that probably a word of explanation was needed. The last General Conference, for the accommodation of the colored members and preachers in the East, and at their special request, organized two Annual Conferences of colored organized two Annual Conferences of colored ministers—the Washington and the Delaware. Now our work among the colored people is open-ing in this State and in Tennessee. They want pastors of their own color. The region is too re-mote from the Washington and Delaware Confer-ences to be connected with them. Under these stances, and to meet the wants of the colored membership of the church, it is proposed to admit, on trial, in this Conference such colored preachers as are suitable for the work, and to organize them into a district under a white presiding clder. By this means we shall, by and by, have suitable men on the ground to form the nucleus of an Annual Conference for Kentucky and Tennessee, should the General Conference so order. This course has been recommended by the entire Episcopal Board, and is desired by the colored people themselves. The matter is now with the Conference. It is for them to determine the quesganize them into a district under a white presiding people themselves. The matter is now with the Conference. It is for them to determine the question of the admission of members to their body. Dr. Parsons followed in a ten minutes' speech,

in which he said . "We have come to the banks of the Jordan in the history of this Conference; it is now for us to say whether we shall cross over to the Promised Land, or beat a retreat to the wilderness of sin. Shall we cross, or shall we retrograde? One or

the other we must do. "The colored man is now plainly before us. We believe such a book should make one of t

He comes poor, without social or political status, without friends or money, without education-naked and alone. He is simply with his shackles off. The white man has the advantage of education, of means, of social and political position, of everything. Shall we fear the colored man? and if so, why? If, with all his disabilities, he should become te brethren-if he should bec religious or political power—who is to complair if in my heart I bid him God speed in the work before him. It is not for the Methodist Episcopal Church to go backward, but forward in the work of elevating the African race. But I forber further remarks. I should be glad to hear ou

Bishop Morris said:
"I was born in Virginia. I have resided "I was born in Virginia. I have resided in Kentucky. I have been a citizen of Tennessee; and I have traveled very extensively through all the Southern States, and, of course, know something of the people and of the old slave system, and of the general bearing it has had upon the interests of the church in general, and upon Methodism in particular. I know in common with you all of the changed state of affairs, and of the diffiall of the changed state of affairs, and of the dim culties that come upon us in meeting this nove condition of circumstances; but I am glad it i written, 'The earth shall help the woman,' whic means, I suppose, the outside world shall be mad subservient to the interests of the kingdom of

enerable senior bishop speak on this subject."

"The bondmen have become free, and I wil venture to say there is not a man but will respond 'I am glad.' As is perfectly natural, and, as is to my mind perfectly right, the colored members of our church desire colored pastors. The General Conference has settled this question, by organizing two colored Conferences. The circumstances of the latest colored church services the latest colored church services and the latest colored church services. our colored churches were before the late meeting of the Episcopal Board, and after a free conversation it was unanimously agreed to suggest to the tion it was unanimously agreed to suggest to th Kentucky Conference to admit such colored mem bers as might be suitable for the charges. The are two ways, as I understand, of meeting the case: 1. After receiving the brethren, to transfer to either of the colored Conferences already organized in the East; 2. To form them into colored in the colored conferences are already organized in the East; 2. To form them into colored the colored conference already organized in the East; 2. districts, to be under the general superintenden of a white presiding elder; to graduate them in full membership by the next General Conference

"Now, of the two ways of disposing of th case, my mind preponderates in favor of the latter. There will be, I suppose, a difference of opinion in regard to the matter. Some we to know how this will affect the world are atter. Some will was My opinion is, that we should not be careful to i My opinion is, that we should not be careful to inquire how this measure is to be received or regarded by this or that party. The main thing is to do right. Mr. Wesley it was, I think, who said, 'God save the church from what is called prudence'—a prudence that would keep the church from doing right, because somebody would be offended. We should do right, should exercise a wise discretion, and not be troubled about what they will think and say down in the land of Divice wise discretion, and not be fround about what they will think and say down in the land of Dixie. "It is better to inquire, What will God approve! What is right, all the circumstances considered! We know who will be offended, and who will no be offended. All pro-slavery rebels will denounce it; but all loyal Methodist hearts, from Boston to San Francisco, and from Mackinaw to East Ten-

essee, would be made joyful." Following the bishop, Rev. W. C. Dandy though there was a misapprohension in regard to the matter. There was really no division of sentimen in the Conference. They were disposed to accept he facts, and the leadings of Providence, and ar ready for the vote. As for himself, he fully and heartily accorded with all that Bishop Morris had

On the vote being called there was not a dis senting voice. Besides Rev. Hanson Talbott, Rev. Henry H. Lytle, Rev. George Denning, Rev. Adam Bryant, and Rev. Nelson Saunders, also

colored, were admitted on trial. The Statistical Report was as follows: Member 5.674—an increase of 3,185; probationers, 934—an increase of 523; total increase, 3,708; baptized adults. 101; baptized children, 142; number of churches, 33—valued at \$70,200; parsonages, 7 alued at 84.250; missionary collections. 8673.01; sunday Schools, 40; officers and teachers, 403. cholars. 3,351; volumes in library. 5,893. In the bove no account is taken of the 3,000 or more colored members within the bounds of the Centra dission District. Add these to the figures and we have a total of about 10,000 member

CONTRIBUTIONS COMPARED.

We give below the membership contained the Conferences named, the amount in each con tributed for the Missionary cause, during the year cieties have so far forgotten the usages and rules of the church as to desire to take the appointing. The data are taken from the General Minutes and comparatively free from the evils resulting from the baryain system between preacher and people. The preachers will accept their stations, and the people which the calculations for average contributions are based. We have been to the trouble and pains of having the whole carefully prepared and reviewed since the publication of the last Misionary Report. The different Couferences will e able to see how their contributions compare with those of the other Conferences. As we have to time for comments, we leave the figures t speak for themselves. The fractions have been

> than half, a cent has been added. At the close the whole membership of the churc s given, including those not contributing anything the Missionary cause, and the average pe member for the whole church.

> > 13,730

21.894

\$15.326 73

8,456 56

Conference

Black River.

mitted when less than half a cent; when mor

will you make your returns to the appointed	Black River,	21.894	8,456 56	8
persons on the first day of the session? It will be a	California,	4,505	2.328 96	1 6
convenience to yourself to keep in your own hands	Central German,	8,888	9,306 09	1 (
correct copy of every report you make to Con-	Central Illinois.	18.117	9.342 00	
erence. ONE OF YOUR NUMBER.	Central Ohio,	16,858	12,467 88	7
the state of the s	Cincinnati,	27,220	24.175 68	131.8
W II COMPUNEATOR TAIL DEL MOLEMON	Colorado,	229	1,369 30	- 5 9
N. H. CONFERENCE LAY DELEGATES.	Delaware,	6,832	430 50	11
The following are names of lay delegates to the	Des Moines,	9,733	3.204 00	
New Hampshire Conference, to be held at Keene.	Detroit.	16,138	10.001 05	
April 11th, viz.:	East Baltimore.	33.542	18.957 04	-
Concord District-Aurin M. Chase, of Whitefield;	East Genesee,	21.197	9.826 99	SE TH
A. B. Wyatt, of Sanbornton Bridge. Reserves-		10.622	2.716 85	20 10
saac C. Noyes, of Manchester; B. F. Cass, of San-	East Maine,	27.807	23.710 28	
pornton Bridge.	Erie,			20 1
Claremont District-Joseph Weber, of Claremont;	Genesee,	8,259 28,974	5,018 31 19.894 26	Miteril'
John B. Chapman, of Nashua. E. ADAMS,	Illinois,			1. 1
Concord, March 22. J. THURSTON.	Indiana,	24,696	10,751 55	1
or inchestor.	Iowa,	16.006	4.789 15	a Ha
	Kansas,	8 332	2,623 00	173 20
LAY DELEGATES FOR READFIELD DISTRICT.	Kentucky,	2.900	1.028 05	
Hon. Harrison Joslyn, Phillips; John Berry, Esq.,	Maine,	12.013	4,510 44	ALL ST
Vienna; James Williams, Esq., Readfield; Joseph	Michigan,	14,487	8,232 90	Arrest 1
Stevens, Esq., Waterville; Samuel Baldwin, Esq.,	Minnesota,	7,029	3,097 42	4
Livermore Falls.	Missouri & Arkansas		1,761 30	
Reserves-Jacob Haskell, Esq., Jay; Ephraim Sal-	Nebraska,	1,629	922 15	10. 7
ley. Esq., Madison. A. Sanderson.	Newark,	23,199	15,800 59	and the last
Readfield, March 21.	New England.	19.976	20.112 99	1 (
	New Hampshire,	13.127	5,430 27	at any
01 + 00 11	New Jersey,	26.116	16.581 55	ah 19
	New York,	37.229	25.335 17	111111
Zion o diane	New York East,	31,622	33,383 40	1.
Zion's Herald.	North Indiana,	25.292	13,107 80	TO STATE
Chust a Sittern	North Ohio,	14,144	11.828 57	1 dop 1
with the self-self and the self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	Northwest German,	5,683	4.516 20	Lune A
	Northwest Indiana,	16,938	8,383 36	
BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.	N. W. Wisconsin,	2,705	882 05	0.4500
	Ohio,	29.103	22,172 12	eron Cliff
	Oneida,	18,798	9,704 67	annual l
Terms of the Herald, \$2.50 per year, in advance.	Oregon,	3,028	1,726 88	
	Philadelphia,	52,149	55.500 00	11
THE CONFERENCES.	Pittsburgh,	40.584	36,609 61	(John S
	Providence,	15.926 ~	12.721 32	1 - 1
The Kentucky Conference met in the Greenup	Rock River,	18,500	14.479 78	10000
Street Church, Covington, Ky., Wednesday, Feb.	Southeast Indiana,	16,677	9,307 85	101117
	Southern Illinois,	20,478	7,872 37	F Secret
28th, Bishop Clark presiding. Bishop Morris also	Southwest German,		4,735 00	6
was present. One interesting feature of this Con-	Troy,	24.434	10,542 88	MAY THOS
	Upper Iowa, .	13.496	6.533 70	12-49
ference was connected with the reception of col-	Vermont,	13.231	6,989 01	50 Bak
ored members. The following extracts are taken	West Virginia,	15,009	3.460 58	
from the Western of March 7th:	West Wisconsin,		2.975 06	237
**************************************		6,920		A 1948
When the recommendation of Hanson Talbott	Wisconsin,	11.682	6,890 22	almed a s
for reception on trial was presented, it was stated	Wyoming,	15,363	5,787 97	No Post

905.073 \$642.740 67 Total. Whole church membership, Average per member

ANOTHER BOOK FOR THE CENTENARY. Not published, not announced, but needed, east desired. It is a brief history of the rise and progress of theological institutions in the Method ist Church, during the first hundred years of it existence in America, and their present number numerical and financial strength. In a prelin inary chapter a cursory glance might be taken Methodist theological schools and education i England and in Europe, and a concluding chapte might be devoted to a statement of the progre of theological and ministerial education in ou several mission fields. It would not require large volume to contain what would naturally be

long to the subject. We understand that Dr. Vail, of the Concor Biblical Institute, has sufficient data within hi reach to make the desired volume. Shall we no have it called for? Dr. Vail or Dr. Stevens either alone or both together, if desired, con easily prepare such a work for the press, and our Book Concern could have it ready for the autum

campaign of Centenary celebrations.

Methodist Episcopal Church during its first century, with theological education included; but it might involve too much labor, and make too large book. The same objection does not lie against the one proposed above. We do not think our Book Agents should hesitate to call for and publish such a work, even if the prospective margin of profits should not be flattering. We believe it would pay expenses financially, though it might not roll up the profits to tens of thousands. Shall we have the book? If such a book should be prepared, we hope it will be true in the order of its statement and treatment to the historical fact that the New England Biblical Institute, was, as it regards time, first on the roll of existence and onor among Methodist theological institutions in

MISSIONARY REPORT .- The 47th Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1865, has been published y Carlton & Porter, and is ready for distribution. We wish our members generally would read the report. It would not be a bad idea for each preache in a discourse, at some convenient time, to present the leading facts and statistics contained in it to his congregation. It would require some labor to do it well, but it would greatly interest and profit he people, and prove a good investment of labor in the end. A brief sketch of the history and pres ent condition of each mission field is presented The hand of God is clearly discernible in the progress indicated. The India mission is peculiarly promising. The whole amount received into the nary treasury during the year 1865, was 8642,740.67. Balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1866, over all unpaid appropriations and other liabilities, was \$29,562.46.

"REVIVALS OF RELIGION."-This is the title of small book of 260 pages, by James Porter, D.D., irst published by our Book Concern in 1848. It treats of "revivals, their theory, means, obstruc tions, uses, and importance, with the duty of Chris tians in regard to them." The sixth edition published in 1854 is before us. We procured and read the book when first published with a great deal of inerest and profit. We think it would greatly aid the work now spreading in our churches, if this excellent work was carefully reviewed by those who read it years ago, and have forgotten many o its wise counsels, and carefully perused by those great deal of time in the reading, and the practical points are so well put that the force of them can not be without some real effect. J. P. Magee can supply it to order.

PARABLE OF THE LILIES is the title of a nev picture in size and style like "Christ Blessing Little Children," but more beautiful. It is one of the weetest we have yet seen, and would bless with silent but benign influence any Christian family It was engraved by A. B. Walter, and published by John Dainty. It is to be sold only by subscription. James Robinson, a very worthy one-armed gentleman. has the exclusive right to supply the people in Medford and Chelsea.

THE MEMPHIS WEEKLY POST is the name of oval paper recently started at Memphis, Tenn. It is ably edited, and we trust will be a power for good in the Mississippi Valley. We understand that Rev. L. Hawkins, our missionary in that city, is on the editorial staff.

A NAMELESS DONOR sent us last week, "I er close \$2.60 for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." We have passed the money over to Bro. Magee for the purpose speci-

THE NEW NATION is the title of a loval Weekly paper published in Richmond, Va. J. W. Hunn cutt, of South Carolina, editor. The second num ber was issued March 22d. We wish it a great in fluence and a wide circulation.

THE ATLANTIC for April is received from Tick-

April, are received from A. Williams & Co. The former has three finely illustrated articles, the first of which. Birds at Home, is worth the price of the the whole; the latter contains its usual supply and our colleges up to the educational standard of to variety of good reading.

THE TEMPLE OF OPINION is the title of a new monthly periodical, devoted to Politics, Literatur and Science. Edited by W. W. Broom, New York For sale by A. Williams & Co.

REV. DR. BUTLER, late Missionary to India, ha been appointed traveling secretary of the "Central Centenary Committee."

DEATH OF DR. SMITH .- Just as we go to pres we are informed that Prof. A. W. Smith, LL. D. formerly President of the Wesleyan University. dled last week, of pneumonia, at the Naval Acadcmy, in Annapolis, Md.

A delegation of the Choctaw Chiefs visited the Fulton St. Prayer Meeting, New York, on the 21st inst. The Chief Justice of the Choctaws was present. An Indian preacher thanked the meeting fo what it had done for them. His emotion was overpowering, and the audience was melted to tears.

PEACE CONVENTION.-This convention, held i this city last week, should not be confounded with the Peace Convention proper. The Peace Society was not represented in it, but was severely cersured as not being sufficiently radical, more espec ially for not opposing the efforts of our governme to suppress the late rebellion by force of arms. I seems to have been a gathering of men having very extreme views not only on Peace, but on mos other questions of reform. G. B.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE

The Providence Annual Conference com its 26th session in Bristol, R. I., Wednesday, the 21st inst. Bishop Thomson opened the session with reading Scripture Lesson, and prayer, followed by a short and very pertinent address to the younger nembers of the Conference. M. J. Talbot was elected Secretary, and A. Palme

W. T. Worth and R. Donkersley, Assistants. A Committee to nome ate Standing Committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Husted Howson, Brewster, Bradford, and Drs. Coggesha

and Brown. The exhibit of the Book Concern, the report o the Sunday School Union, and a circular of the Church Extension Society, were presented and read by the Secretary, and referred to appropriate Com-

Bishop Thomson introduced Rev. A. W. Paige, of the Rock River Conference, and announced his transfer to this Conference. The Conference entered upon the regular "Min

Wm. P. Hyde, A. A. Wright and D. L. Brown character passed, and continued on trial. Geo. A. Morse, Wm. H. Starrand E. M. Antho character passed, and relation continued. J. E. Hawkins and F. J. Wagner were elected to Elders' orders. W. H. Richards, E. Grant and G. W. Stearns, were continued supernumerary. E. B. Hinckley, E. Blake, Isaac Stoddord, H. Perry, O.

bbins, L. Pierce, S. Lamberton, I. M. Bidwell,

D. Webb and J. M. Worcester, were cor

Rev. Paul Townsend, Presiding Elder of Providence District, presented the report of his district. He represented the work as prospering in many portions of his district. A number of the churches have been visited with gracious revivals; two new churches have been built on the district during the year, and debts wholly or partially removed from several old churches. A promising beginning for Methodism has been made at East Attleboro', in connection with Pawtucket charge. A good congregation and fine Sunday School has ed for the work. The characters of the elders

C. Morsa was annersymmeted.

Reports of missionary collections thus far indicate a falling off in the aggregate amount.

productions of this year. We would like to see a larger work, that should embrace the history of Education and Educational Institutions of the Education and Educational Institutions of the Education and Education and Education of the Education mon, giving a history of the anti-slavery action of the Conference. The speaker was at home on the subject, and made a very interesting discourse. On Tuesday evening preceding the opening ser sion, Rev. J. B. Gould delivered a very interest ser mon, taking for his theme the "Burning Bush," Exodus 3, as illustrative of the indestructible character of the church, and tracing her history through the ages of persecution. It was a very appropri

ate subject, finely presented.

Second Day, Thursday, Conference opened with eligious services led by Dr. Coggeshall. Rev. P T. Kenney, Presiding Elder of New London Dis trict, reported his district in an unusually prosper ous condition. One new church has been erected this year at a cost of \$20,000, and arrangements as in progress for others. The whole amount raised on the district for church and benevolent purpose during the year, is \$80.400. Important revivals in various parts of the district were also reported. Rev. Thomas Ely, of Sandwich District, repre

ented his field of labor. New churches are building at Stoughton and Provincetown at a cost re spectively of \$10,000 and \$40,000. The District ha een blessed with extensive revivals and large ad litions to the churches. The presiding elder also eported the transfer of two churches -at Mario and Carver, Mass .- from the Protestant Method Church to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The report of the Committee on Church Exter

sion was presented and read by Rev. Dr. Brown Dr. Munroe, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, then addressed the Conference. This the doctor's first appearance before the Conference and he not only made a happy hit, but made a mo eloquent speech, drawing amens, shouts, tears, and oney from the audience. An auxiliary society was formed and resolutions endorsing the obje of the society were passed.

Afternoon. - A meeting in behalf of education drew together a large audience, who listened to ddresses various as the speakers, but all good, from Revs. V. A. Cooper, Seth Reed, and Drs 'oggeshall and Patten. In the evening Dr. Patten preached the Confe

ence Centenary sermon, from Rom. ix. 5, recoun ing the glory of the "fathers" of Methodism the experience of justification and sanctification their Arminian theology, their itinerancy, patriot ism in educational enterprise, and in their mission ary spirit. It was a most finished production, an copy was requested for publication.

The Christian Examiner for March contains: The Continui of the Gospel Faith; De Quin ey and the Relij in of the Greeks; The American Executive; The Secret of Hegel; Mo Open Questions; Robertson and the Modern Pulpit; Positiv ism in Theology; The Presidential Policy; Review of Curre Literature. New York: James Miller; Boston: Walker, Fr er & Co.

Every Saturday keeps on its way, and we think increases in

The Congregational Quarterly for January is a very valuable number for the statistics of the Congregational churches in America, as collected in 1865. American Congregational Association, Boston. Reconstruction: A Letter to President Johnson, by Count. De Ga-perin, from A. Williams & Co. Also, from the sam The Horticulturist for February.

Our Young Folks for April, from Ticknor & Fields.

The United States Magazine for March is, as usual, led with substantial articles. A. Williams & Co. The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Sta The Legal Profession in America: An Address delivered Dr. E. O. Haven before the Class of 1865 of the Department Law of the University of Michigan. Maxicell Drewitt, by F. G. Trafford. Harper & Brothe Yew York; E. P. Dutton & Co, Roston.

New York; E. P. Dutton & Co, Boston.

New Muslc.—Oliver Ditson & Co. have sent us the following pieces of new music: "Flous Orgies," a tenor solo from Handel's Oratorio of Judas Maccabaeus; "Ah, Don't Mingle," of the Crawn Jewels, be Adolph Baumbach; "Golden Rav Polka;" "Red, White and Blue Quickstep;" "La Traviata" of the La Moisson Dro series; and the song, "When Sorrow Sleepeth, Wake it not."

We have also received from Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.. "There's Rest for All in H-aven," "Happy Golden Davs," "The Patter of the Rain," "Don't Marry a Man if he Drinks," the music arranged by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Sleep, my Dear One," by H. P. Danks; and "The Lost One," by Edward Kanski. Some of the above pieces of music are of excellent merit.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AND THE CENTE-

The excellent article of Prof. Steele, setting forth the wants of all the colleges under the patronage of Not to reiterate what he has said so well. I shall here call attention to the special claim of the Wes levan University. As this is our hest endowed in stitution, an exposition of its wants will to som degree show how much remains to be done to bring

As the pioneer college of our denomination, the Wesleyan University has accomplished a great and good work. From weakness and poverty it has truggled up through manifold difficulties and em arrassments, strengthened and enriched by the tolls and sacrifices of many of the choicest spirits of the church, until it has reached a firm and per manent position. Its life, which once hung in doubt, but which is now assured beyond the fearof the most skeptical, may now be made as vigorous and as fruitful as that of the church whose name i on its walls. Acknowledging gratefully the good that the college has hitherto accomplished: rejoicing, not without Christian pride. in its Alumni, vho are scattered throughout the nation, and are serving every State with the church, the school and the college; confident and thankful that we can say that it has to-day larger facilities than ever be fore in its history; yet it is well to state pointedly that these facilities are by no means worthy of the great Methodist denomination. It has not expanded nd so strengthened as to keep pace with the church There are reasons for this which we will not dwell on here, but of which it is enough to say that they exist o longer. Now that it is settled that this is to be the college of Methodism in the East, let it be made in all respects worthy of the great name that it bears. Let the church really understand the case and we know that she will respond. The Methodist Church has the means to provide fo

er children as good educational facilities as can b found in America. There are young men growing up in hundreds of Methodist families who will have irst class educational facilities somewhere. If we lo not educate them other churches will. Let it b emembered that the four years which a young man pends in college, are years in which the key-not of his life is pitched. There his taste is formed, the channels of his thinking cut, his most permanen ssociations and friendships cemented, and the usiness of his life generally determined. Shall we control these lifelong influences ourselves, or ommit the task to some sister church? The strong and popular rival institutions around us are unde he patronage and influence of other churches Shall our church by its heedlessness or parsimon, drive her children forth from their home, to seek the institutions of rival churches outfit and equip ment for the campaign of life? This she has t ome extent already done, and very few of these children ever return to their home. Let the church be warned in time; it is not a moment too soon fo prompt and energetic action. Endowments are the first and essential thing i

every college. No greater service can be done the University than to increase its endowment. T enlarge the resources of the institution, and pro vide the educational facilities that the church de mands, there must be a larger board of instruction There should be, in the working of the college, more thorough division of labor. To teach a science or language as it ought to be taught in a college, man must make it a specialty. His professio must be the whole business of his life, if he doe his work well. If he is constantly obliged to d other work in order to earn a living, or if he has his attention divided between several branches of knowledge, he cannot do such work as the world demands of a college professor. To be fully worthy of his calling he must select some one portion of the infinite field of knowledge, and devote himsel to it with diligent, persevering, lifelong toil. The mere labor of delivering two or three lectures, o hearing two or three recitations, a day, is but ar item of his real work. But, to have professors in each of the languages and sciences which are abso lutely essential in a college course, would require three or four times the number of men and endow ments now found at our University. The president in addition to the manifold and miscellaneous dutie in addition to the manifold and miscellaneous duti which properly belong to his office, is now obligato fill the Hedding professorship also; the professor of chemistry teaches also geology, physiology natural history, in fact all the natural sciences i the college course; the professor of Greek teaches

1 French and German, in addition to the duties which t are ample to engross all the time and strength of one man. These instances illustrate what we mean by saying that more endowments and more professorships well manned is our first want.

But we especially feel this want in the department

of physical science. We have a fine mineralogical cabinet, quite sufficient for all the purposes of ordinary instruction. Yet few ever see it, for we have no rooms in which it can properly be set up. A multitude of beautiful specimens are therefore locked up in drawers, whence a few are now and then produced for illustration at a lecture, or to gratify the eye of an occasional visitor. We have a good refracting telescope, with astronomical clock, &c., but the are housed in a temporary structure waiting for an observatory. Dr. Johnston, by his well known ingenuity, which has been stimulated to the utmost by the poverty of our resources, has managed to formish full illustrations and experiments in philoso phy and chemistry; but he has whittled out apparatus with a jack-knife, and solidified carbonic acid in a mercury flask. The venerable old laboratory has served us well, but its work is done. A natural science building, with rooms and conveniences essen tial to proper instruction in all branches of this department, especially in chemistry and metallurgy, is another of our pressing wants. Such a building would cost at least \$50,000. New professorships should also be endowed for this department, the whole constituting in fact a thoroughly equipped scientific school. Such endowments with apparatus would cost \$100,000 in addition. It is most earnest ly hoped that the Centenary Committees of our patronizing Conferences will consider the wants o our college in making their local appropriations Nothing that could be done would more effectually ncrease the usefulness and popularity of the col

Having presented the memorial chapel in a pre vious article, I will add nothing upon that topic here. But there is another consideration to which would ask the attention of those who devise libera things. Everybody knows that the situation of the college is unsurpassed in the land for beauty. But if we enlarge our facilities, as all the friends of the college now desire and expect, we should add to the college grounds. Let us not now make the great mistake that was made at a similar epoch in the history of Yale and Harvard. Both of these colleges are cramped for room to-day. The public highways intersect the grounds of Harvard, while Yale cooped up within city streets, and crowded by the public common. There would seem to be little excuse for the lack of land in America, yet neither of these our most flourishing colleges can to-day get land where they want it most. If we do not at tend to this want now, posterity will wonder that we were so short-sighted. Let us now, while we can, ecure land upon these beautiful hills which shall urnish ample grounds for a first class university. F. H. NEWHALL.

THE METHODIST REVIVAL.

John Wesley in a letter which he wrote Feb. 12 779, to Miss Ritchie, afterward Mrs. Mortimer in speaking of Methodism, says, "The present revi- interest; twelve profess to have found the Savie val of religion in England has already continued near fifty years. And, blessed be God, it is at least as likely to continue as it was twenty or thirty years ago. Indeed it is far more likely; as it no only spreads wider, but sinks deeper than ever, more and more persons being able to testify that the blood of Christ cleanses from all. We have giving them good success." therefore reason to hope that this revival of religion will continue, and continually increase, till the time when all Israel shall be saved, and the fullness of the Gentiles shall come." Eighty-seven years and a little more have passed

since the faithful and laborious servant of God penned these lines. The world bears witness to the justness of these anticipations. The progress of Methodism since that day seems to guarantee that this revival will go forward with increasing power. The present position of Methodism indicates its past success, and foreshadows still grander triumphs. It is not to-day what it was in 1779, few in numbers, mostly composed of the poor, the inlettered, and the uninfluential portion of society. In numbers it is among the foremost of all the evangelical denominations; in all branches of edureligious body, it challenges comparison with any sister church: it has more than enough of wealth to supply all its needs; in social position it demands and enjoys equality with the wisest and the best; it is recognized without question or hesitation as one of the leading, vital forces of Christendom; it is active and determined in its aggressions upon the kingdoms of ignorance, sin and death, and with joyful shouts of triumph it rallies for the charge, and answers to the bugle call, which sends dismay far into the ranks of the hosts of hell. It is a glorious privilege to be enrolled in such a company as this. It is an honor unspeakable to know that we are numbered among the mighty host, a part of which has crossed the flood with shouts of victory, and are now rejoicing in glory, while a gathering multitude seek to emulite the heroic deeds of those who have gone before. Heaven is filling up with the jubilant souls of the followers of the sainted Wesley, while the hills and valleys of earth are from year to year becoming vocal with the exultant songs of a vigorous spiritual life.

Surely it is not too much for us to expect, that the anticipations of Wesley shall be realized. Wherever, within the limits of our own church, we turn our eyes, we see signs of activity and power, a consciousness of strength, and an increase of faith; faith in our own peculiar doctrines; faith in the brotherhood of man; faith in the universal capability of man to know God and enjoy him forever: faith in the adaptation of Methodism to the needs of man; faith in God; and faith in the ultimate triumphs of the cross of the Lord

The Revelator tells us the day is coming when from the heavenly gates the Conquerer shall ride forth to make war and judge the world in rightcousness; and the armies in heaven shall follow him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, clean and white; and upon the vesture of this Conquero and upon his thigh shall be a name written, King of kings and Lord of lords. Yes, Jesus shall triamph gloriously over all his foes, and he shall reign forever and ever. But the day of his triumph wil be hastened by the faithful labors of his people. Ar we ready as a branch of his militant church, are we ready as individuals to contribute our share to secure this victory? Regardless of the cost, careess of the sacrifice involved, are we rendy to put all we have on God's altar-wealth, learning, social position, soul, body, and spirit, and consecrate all with irrevocable vows to the service of Jesus? I s not too much to ask of those who have been releemed with the precious blood of Christ. Heaven will be all the dearer to us for these toils; million will bless us in eternity that we offered to them th word of life.

LETTER FROM WISCONSIN. Mn. EDITOR:-The West sends greeting to the

East; the waves of life are breaking upon prairie and woodland, upon city and country. All classes share in its blessed effects. The largest portion of my district is now blessed with more or less revival influences. The Spirit and Providences of God must and will save the nation. Mighty prevailing prayer will hold us fast by the throne Brethren of the East, hold fast; let mountains respond to prairies, lakes to rivers, and hills to valleys, and shout the Lord reigneth!

We wish to say to our New England friends that we are at our posts fighting for God and humanity Bro. Curtis is in poor health, but doing a good work at Delevan, an important station in Racine District. Bro. Knox is also in this district; he is much beloved by the people of Kenosha. Bro Pillsbury is doing well on Janesville District. Bro. Jenne mourns the recent loss of his wife, a mosexcellent and much beloved Christian lady; he is blessed with a powerful revival at Lake Mills. Bro. Lang is working well at Utter's Corners. Bro. Stinchfield is laboring well on Hoit Prairie. Bro Scammon has retired from the pastoral work, and is in business in Janesville; he is much respected. President Steele is hard at work for the Lawrence University; he has made a fine impression on our people; the right man in the right place at the ments are made for maintaining the interests right time. Methodism in Wisconsin is on the up grade; the Wisconsin Conference is a body of noble men.

H. C. Throx.

Allen's Grove, March 21.

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH INTELLIGENCE Rev. J. Scott writes, March 22d: "Our in Milford is in a prosperous condition debt. The preacher's salary has been in from \$600 to \$900. Finances in the most so tory condition. The officers and memb

church and parsonage have been enlarged as paired at a cost of over \$3000. Trustees free working in harmony and zeal. Few appoin in the Conference are more desirable or more portant, and whoever shall be fortunate enough be sent to Milford will find a liberal, Christian active people to co-operate with him in the

Rev. A. McKeown, of the Central Church I. writes: "You ask us to say a word conce the work: Through the blessing of the Lord a enabled to report a good degree of prosperit financially and spiritually. With the exception a few weeks in January, we have had a conrevival for six months, and it is going forward now more strongly than ever. During the nearly 100 have professed conversion, a portion of whom are already in the chure probation, and are doing well. The regular expenses have been fully and promptly met. old floating debt of over \$1000, which had hanging for years, entirely wiped out. W. creased our Missionary collection and scribers for Zion's Herald almost three h per cent. Wonder what relation the former to bears to the latter."

Rev. L. D. Wardwell writes, March 2d: Methodist Church in Thomaston, Me., is eni prosperity. Some seventeen persons have, du the Conference year thus far, been reclaimed a converted; most of them recently. Just now nterest seems to be increasing, and the prospe of a general work brightening.

"I am sorry to say that their pastor, Rev. E. links, is in very feeble health. He has not able to supply his pulpit for several Sabbaths and at times has deemed death to be very near finds divine grace sufficient, and 'Jesus exceedi precious,' but solicits the prayers of his bre.h and of the church generally.

Rev. J. S. Cushman writes from Portland. inst .: " For some weeks past the Congregation ists and Baptists have been holding union n ings, and a number of conversions are repo Revival meetings have been in progress a Chestnut M. E. Church, with favorable results. the Pine Street M. E.Church a number have b converted. The Free Baptist Church, however the place where God is working the most wone fully. The meetings have been in progress nee two weeks; between 30 and 40 have taken a no stand for God and heaven, while the interest fers no diminution. We trust we are now see but the commencement of this work in Portlan

Rev. W. M. Avres, writes, 21st inst : "The S ond M. E. Church in Natick has enjoyed a year temporal and spiritual prosperity. Some la ocen converted during the year, and others claimed. Of late there has been more than us the church has been quickened, and is praying believing for a more extensive work of grace. Rev. J. Colby writes, March 20: "Nearly all t charges on the Gardiner District are enjoyi nore or less of revival influence. The pres are earnest and fuithful in their labors, and God

Rev. S. M. Merrill, writing from North Adam Mass., says: "The Lord is reviving his work in this place; over one hundred have been converte and the work is increasing in interest and power Rev. John M. Caldwell writes from Hallowel Me: "The second Sabbath in March was devote to the cause of missions by the M. E. Church Iallowell. The preaching was by the pastor, in the norning, on the 'Law of the Tenth.' and in the afternoon on the 'Demands of the missionar cause and the duty of meeting them.' Over tw undred dollars have been collected or subscribed which is more than double what has ever bee

raised by that church for the cause of missions. An interesting revival is reported in our church at Gorham, Me. The fruits of ravival at the Mathedist Cha

Cambridgeport, Rev H. W. Warren pastor, at last accounts was over thirty conversions. The General Conference of the Methodist Episc pal Church, South, will meet in New Orleans, April . Twenty-one Conferences have chosen dele gates: three more are to be heard from. The Con ference will consist of about 140 delegates, embra ing the ablest men in the Church South. As se eral radical changes are to take place in the consti tution and name of that church we shall look

grave body of Southern divines. The 29th of June, 1867, will be the eighteen hu dreth anniversary of St. Peter's death. On that occasion the Pope is to convoke all the bishops Christendom to Rome, where a grand jubilee wil

with considerable interest to the action of that

be celebrated. Donations Received.

Rev. S. M. Merrill, from the members and congregation M. E. Church in North Adams, Mass., \$1,015, on the evening March 14th. Rev. J. M. Caldwell and wife, from friends in Hallot de., March 20th, \$126, and valuables Me., March 20th, \$126, and valuables.

Rev. A. R. Nylvester, Ellot. Me., from his parishioners a friends, \$114.47. Previous Christmas presents. \$47.

Rev. Wm. J. Robinson, from friends in Belfast, Me., a vis March 12th, and \$65 in money and valuables. March 12th, and \$65 in money and valuables.

Rev. J. W. P. Jordan, from his parishioners at Weston, Ma
165.

Rev. W. J. Hambleton, of Rock Bottom, Mass., a plear visit from his parishioners on the 19th inst, and \$30 in mon and other valuables. These, added to previous donation make \$120. Rev. F.C. Aver, from his friends at Gorham, Me., \$102; standish, \$22; in other places, \$18. Rev. J. Henry Owens, a pleasant visit, and \$100 in gree Rev. W. M. Ayers, from his parishioners, on the 19th in surprise and \$55: other presents during the year make it

Rev. Wm. Pentecost, from his parishioners and friends, it Rev. N. D. Witham, from the people of Rangeley, Mc., \$5 Rev. A. Moore, from friends in Kennebunkport, Me., Mar. list, greenbucke, and articles of value.

____ PERSONAL.

The Baltimore and East Baltimore Conferences t their late sessions unanimously invited Bishop Ames to make Baltimore the place of his residence Rev. James C. Taylor died at Washington, Pan Wednesday morning the 14th inst.

Rev. W. C. Mattison, of the East Genesee ('onerence, has been transferred by Bishop Kingsley o the Missouri and Arkansas Conference.

Rev. George G. Markham, late of Penfield, N. Y., as been transferred to the Baltimore Conference, and stationed at Waugh Chapel, Washington, D. C. John B. Kesler has just secured to the Ohio Wesleyan University, \$15.000. John R. Wright, Esq., of Cincinnati, proposes to give \$10.000, provided its friends will complete the proposition made two years since by Mr. Thomas Parrott, of Dayton, who bequeathed to the University the sum of \$20,000 on condition that \$150,000 should be added to the endowment within three years. Of the amount required, about \$49,000, including the bequest, was raised. The two gifts now made will crease the sum to \$74,000.

Iniversity, is better, and indications are favorable or his restoration to health. It gives us great leasure to announce the above. We hope the distinguished professor has a future yet of at least twenty-five years of health and usefulness. Charles Beck, formerly a professor in Harvard

We learn that Dr. Johnston, of the Wesleyan

College, died suddenly of apoplexy last week is

Rev. A. L. Long, missionary of the M. E. Church at Constantinople, is to return in May or June to this country, at the request of the American Bible Society, and by permission of our bishops having charge of the mission work in Bulgaria, for the purpose of supervising the stereotyping and print ing of a new and complete edition of the Bulgarian Scriptures. The request of the Bible Society was made at the concurrent suggestions of the American can missionaries resident in Constantinople. The work at the Bible House will require him to be absent about a year. In the meantime arrange

works on the history and philosophy of the in- than the cost of the corn. give sciences and on moral philosophy, died on ster of the college for twenty-five years, and had much to magnify its importance, while his reputation was world-wide. He was the savagely. other of "The Elements of Morality, including olity," the "Bridgewater treatise on Astronomy, Notes on Architecture of German Churches, Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in and," Lectures on Systematic Morality," " Inations of the Creator," "The Plurality of worlds." (according to rumor,) and "The History of the Inductive Sciences," and "The Philosophy the Inductive Sciences." The five octavos in which the two latter are included, constitute his of claim to eminence. An English paper says of "His knowledge was all but universal. He held a foremost rank in mathematics and in physi-

Two venerable ministers of the English Wesleym Connection have recently died - William J. Strewsbury and William Kelk; of the former the A thodist Recorder says :

In 1815 he was sent to the Island of Tortola, e remained as a Missionary ten years in the Indies during the days of slavery, enduring persecution for the sake of the Gospel. His en years were spent in Southern Africa, and he older natives at Mount Coke and Color nate remembrance. After a brief term of ice, he received his first English Mr. Shrewsbury was a prominent and istent total abstainer. He was well versed in riginal languages of Scripture, and his "Notes Ezekiel" remain to perpetuate his name.

without interest, which has resulted in the of so many embarrassed trust-estates. The and efficient manner in which he carrie he provisions of his own happily conceived aid a broad and solid foundation for that rekable change which has been effected in the ndition of our Chapel Trusts.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Domestic. Gold went down to 1.24 3-4 last week The Louisiana Legislature adjourned at midnight

The town of Lincoln, Mass., has no poor-house,

quor nuisance, lawyer's office, or war debt. On the 23d inst., \$105,000 of securities were stolen from Mr. John P. Moore, in New York. Coal has fallen \$3 per ton in one week, in New

The Fenian flag has a white harp on a green field, and has thirteen lateral stripes—seven red and six It is believed by insurance companies and others

23 inst., with portions of the building occupied by usiness firms. Loss \$2,000,000.

Notwithstanding our railroad and steamboat disasters, our ratio of accidental deaths is 575 to the million, while England has 682. Maj. Gen. Seth Williams died in this city on the

23d inst. He was for a long time Adjt. General of the Army of the Potomac. The Pope ordered the thirty-five American bish-

ons to denounce Fenianism. It is said but four Our country is not alone in the advance of prices.

cent., while the advance on land is considerable. vicinity of Boston, indicate that the mortality per 1,000 is twice as great among foreigners under 20 as

it is among natives of the same age. Miss Edmonia Lewis, a colored lady from New

the great master Canova. ary fame, died in Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst.

She was wealthy and benevolent. A man named King, arrested in Louisville, Kv.

assassinate Secretary Seward. He attempted to commit suicide on the 21st inst. We save \$27,000,000 a year, interest, by the green

back circulation; this is one argument used against changing them into bonds and entrusting the whole circulation to the national banks.

It is said no American bishop who sympathized with the Union party during the rebellion will be appointed cardinal, but that the honor will probably e conferred upon Bishop Lynch, of Charleston. The Loyal Georgian, published at Atlanta in the interests of the freedmen, claims to le.ve among that class regular readers and subscribers to the extent of twenty thousand.

Boston uses 15,733 gallons of milk a day, and her milk bill for a year is very near \$2,000,000. Fully 10,000 cows are milked for the market alone, and a good deal of water finds its way into milk-cans.

The rich cheese called Stilton is due to the addition of the cream of the milk drawn over night, which is mixed with the new milk of the next morning.

It is stated that Brigham Young has recently an-Upon polygamy he is determined to stand or fall.

The gamblers, thieves and kindred destroyers. and paupers, together with the liquor sellers who cause most of the crime and paupery, number 45,-000 in Massachusetts; while upwards of 5,000 workers are employed to care for or repress them.

The Massachusetts liquor dealers have found aid and comfort from United States Marshals. A quantity of liquors captured by the State Constables at Newton were returned to the rumsellers by U. S. Marshal Richardson, on the 20th inst.

Coal consumers will be glad to know that the Pennsylvania Legislature has chartered a rival to the Reading Railroad. The charter forbids a greater charge than two and one half cents per mile for a

Messrs. McKay & Aldus, of East Boston, have completed a beautiful side-wheel steamer 228 feet long, 22 feet breadth. She is named "La Orientala," cost about \$200.000, and is designed to run between New York and Buenos Ayres.

The Mississippi has cut a channel through Terraening the river about fifteen miles. This is damag-

The crew of the ship "White Swallow" were officers. Finally they put the captain and mates in rons, and kept them there several days, until they promised to treat the men as human beings.

The Overland Telegraph Company represented to ongress that their line to the Pacific would cost 8800 000, and asked aid. The Treasury pays them 840,000 a year; but the line cost only \$300,000. The stock has been "watered" to \$4,000,000 and sold at a large premium in that diluted condition. Poor telegraph company indeed!

The accounts received from North Carolina by and must always expect to be such, that they are afraid to trust the whites.

Gen. Tillson says labor is very scarce on the Southern coast. Some men are paying \$30 per month and rations. The freedmen are most all at work, although numbers of them are still congrega-

ted in the vicinity of the cities. . following results in fattening fifteen hogs: He fed the hogs 42 days, using up 5000 pounds of corn, or of a Solicitor to the State Department, at a sal-

The microscope reveals the fact that a little black 6th inst., nearly 72 years of age. He had been speck of potato rot the size of a pin head contains about two hundred feroclous animals of the beetle form and shape, biting and clawing each other most

> It is said that the President approves of the gen eral features of the Civil Rights bill, but he will veto it because it gives judicial powers to Commissioners, and destroys the powers of the State

Gov. Brownlow's paper states that the loval East Tennesseeans are considering the subject of having that section erected into a separate State, because the rest of the State is so disloyal. Mr. De Bow calculates in his Review that the ex-

pense of planting 1,000 acres in cotton and 250 in corn now is \$74,400. and the income from an ordinary crop on that amount of land now is \$159,000, leaving a margin of net profits of \$84,000.

There are two organized bands of outlaws i South Carolina, numbering 21 men, led by a rebel Major Coleman. They are well mounted, and spend thodist Recorder says.

the was a man of apostolic simplicity, diligent in their time in committing flendish outrages upon the unwearied in labor, faithful before God and Union men. The property holders regret these outrages.

Last week the United States Senate passed a bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis. It is to be not less than 50 feet above high water, with one span of 600 feetthe greatest in the world-and with no span meas uring less than 200 feet.

Signor Romero has sent to our government a letter which states that a high functionary of the French Empire says Napoleon has resolved on the withdrawal of Maximilian and the establishment of a Republic with Marshal Bazaine as President. He thinks this middle ground will appease the Americans, and at the same time answer his own ends. In Samson County, N. C., 600 "children," some of them 21 years of age, were lately bound out by the county court, and then torn from their homes and carried to an unnecessary apprenticeship by an armed and mounted police force. Some of these 'children" were taking care of themselves at the

Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, supports the President's policy. Mr. Cleveland, postmaster of Hartford, supports Mr. English's policy. And Mr. Johnson wrote, March 22d, that he approves Mr. Cleveland's political action. So he is with the Democratic

party, in this case at least. Last week the U.S. Senate voted to pay Massachusetts \$32,688, and Maine \$113 908 in liquidation of claims growing out of the settlement of the Northeastern boundary question. The two States had previously agreed to pay the receipts from these claims to the European and North American

Railway Company. The Government of the United States uses one thirteenth of all the paper used in the nation, and that the numerous cotton fires are the work of spector the cost of the printing is one twelfth of all that is done in the Union. It will take the government The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts printing offices two years to execute the orders granted 1,316 divorces during the five years ending now on hand. The House has cut down one half,

an order for the Patent Office report, which will

save \$128.000. A new law adopted by Alabama imposes a tax of \$50 on persons who sell any illustrated weekly or monthly periodical published out of the State, and not in a foreign country. This, of course, would in some degree prevent the introduction of Northern publications; but the Constitution says that no State, without the consent of Congress, "shall lay any imposts or duties on imports.'

At Fall River, Mass., work upon two new cotton mills has been commenced, one to contain 20,000 spindles, and the other about 12,000 spindles. A new iron foundry of granite, 80 feet square, is to be completed by July next; and on the same lot it is In England and on the continent of Europe all kinds proposed to erect a two-story stone building, 160 of merchandize have advanced from 15 to 25 per feet long by 50 feet wide, as a machine shop for the ma sufacture of turbine wheels, mill shafting,

The New Board of health, for New York city, controlled by the Legislature, is making thorough work. Over-crowded tenant-houses, soap-fat nuisances, bone-boiling establishments and bad distil-York, has taken a studio in Rome, and works as a leries, whose stables are crowded with sickly cows, sculptress in one of the rooms formerly occupied by from whence comes pure country milk, have received warning. City officials have secured prince-Harriet Pinckney, aged 90 years, a daughter of ly revenues by permitting stalls and booths to Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of Revolution- occupy the streets around Washington and Fulton Markets. These nuisances are to be abated.

Dr. Towles, a colored physician of Memphis. Tenn., recently visited Georgia and Alabama. He for theft, professed to be the man who attempted to came in contact with many eminent ex-slaveholders. He was pleased to find them loyal, and under the conviction that the colored people ought to be educated morally and intellectually. At Stevenson, Ala., he found the schools for colored children in a prosperous condition, among them a high school. One efficient teacher was formerly a slave. He believes there will soon be an abundance of colored teachers.

Great Britain has a legal tender circulation of \$700,000,000, or about \$25 per head. France has a circulation of \$1,070,000,000, or about \$30 per head. The United States have a total authorized circulation of \$770,000.000, of which less than \$500,000,-000, or about \$16 per head is in circulation-a little more than half as much per head as France has. Free men will require more money than slaves, therefore the South will absorb more money than formerly. From these facts it is urged that there is no need of coercing a contraction of the currency, and as proof of this we are reminded that gold has come down from 207 to 125 within a few months.

By building three canals, of an aggregate length of fifteen or twenty miles, the Mississippi River can be made navigable to St. Paul, Minn., 600 miles nounced in grand council that all his followers must above the present head of navigation. The people become polygamists, in word if they cannot in deed. of the Northwest are earnestly pressing the matter, in order to escape exorbitant railroad charges. A bill is before Congress for the building of the two lower canals, one six, and the other 4 1-2 miles in length, by which the river could be navigated 100 miles further up-from Keokuk to Davenport, Iowa.

> The Boston Pilot says that what the Fenians de mand of the United States is "that the government shall oppose the equipment and sailing of privateers with precisely the same alacrity shown by England in the fitting out and departure of the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Shenandoah and other vessels from her ports. They ask nothing more; they will be satisfied with no less. If that is denied them, they will vote for men and measures that will yield them, and no public man may hope for a re-election in any city, district or State, in which the Irish vote holds the balance of power.' Two wrongs will not make one right.

The Loan bill, which was defeated in the House, a fortnight ago, was amended and passed on the 23d inst. The opponents of the bill did not want to give the Secretary of the Treasury power to pin Neck, in the vicinity of Vicksburg, thus short- sell bonds at less than par, or to issue them in place of legal tenders, which bear no interest, but ing to the plantations below, but agreeable to the majority thought the necessity of contracting the currency demanded it. It is not anticipated that the Secretary will need to exchange below par. ttely acquitted, in San Francisco, of the charge of In order to prevent a too hasty contraction, the bill outiny. They had been horribly treated by their provides "that no more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and canceled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month."

> Congressional. Senate.-Tuesday, March 20th, the Naval appropriation bill passed. A resolution was passed, appropriating \$25.000 for the relief of destitute negroes in the district.

Wednesday, the bill to punish forgery of United States bonds by ten years' imprisonment passed. the Freedmen's Bureau represent that the freed- The bill to establish a telegraph between the Unite men see so much ill-feeling exhibited toward them, States and Cuba was passed. The bill grants to and hear so often that they are an inferior race, the company a monopoly of the route for a term of vears.

Friday, it was decided that Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, is entitled to a seat. House .- Monday, it was voted, the Senate concurring, to adjourn in May.

Tuesday, the bill to amend the act of March, J. W. Zigler, of Rolling Prairie, Ind., made the judicial proceedings in certain cases, was passed. Wednesday, voted to authorize the app

to override such monopolies as the Camden and mboy Railroad. A bill was passed to pay Pennsylvania \$800,000 for

expenses in calling out the militia. Political. The Republican Convention of Rhode Island

minated Gen. Burnside for Governor, on the 20th

The Democratic Convention of Rhode Island met on the 21st inst. and nominated nobody. Mr. Walles did not know in fact what to do." The Convention conluded to let a special committee, together with the Central Committee, decide what to do. It has been industriously circulated that Presi-

dent Johnson would use his influence for the election of Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. Gen. Hawley, the Republican nominee, went to see the President about it. The President would not oppose Gen. Hawley, nor aid Mr. English. [Since this item was written the President's letter to the Hartford postmaster has been published-see paragraph in another col-

Military and Naval. The Military District of East Tennessee has been abolished.

The English papers denounce Mr. Bancroft'

Gen. Sheridan has gone to the Rio Grande look after the troops there, who are very disorderly, and likely to breed trouble with the French and

Orders have been issued for the immediate fitting out of a flying squadron for duty on the Britisl North American coast. Various reasons are assigned for this movement. One is the assembling of the British West India fleet at Halifax; another is the Fenian scare; still another is the termina tion of the Reciprocity treaty and its effect on on fisheries. It will probably equal the English fleet

Foreign.

The Great Eastern is to commence laying the tlantic Cable next June.

The London Times warmly approves President ohnson's policy.

The French Government has spent \$150,000,000 n trying to collect a claim of \$3,000,000 in Mexico The Canadian Government is expending \$20,000 er day to guard against the Fenians

It is said that the Fenians in the south of Irela ave given up their cause as lost, and there is an mense immigration to the United States.

The Spanish fleet lately attempted to ascend iver to attack the fleet of Chili and her allies, but vere repulsed by a Chilian fort. In the vicinity of Stratford-upon-Avon, the birth

nave recently been found; the mementoes of som nknown battle. The British House of Commons has passed t the second reading a bill to abolish the church

ates.

lace of Shakspeare, about 3.000 human skeleton

The Empress Eugenia is getting economical She recently refused to buy some rich silks, be cause they were too expensive. John P. Hale, United States Minister at Madrid

has written to prominent members of Congress

orging an increase of his salary, which is nov \$12,000 in gold. The Spanish Congress of Deputies meets in isteful modern building. The Senate, or upper louse of the Cortes, occupies an old convent which received slight alterations for the purpose.

Schleswig-Holstein question "are strained very ightly." Prussia wants both duchies; then sh will have good seaports. London consumes 90,000 tons of beef, annually. and 80,000 tons of fish, exclusive of sprats, herring and shell fish. The old fishing grounds continu

The relations of Austria and Prussia upon the

The liquor sellers of Manchester, England, die t the rate of 80 in 1000, annually, while the mortality among the whole population is only 18. One life insurance company has refused to issue any more policies to liquor dealers.

The fashionable and artistic people of Paris are discussing the extravagances of a certain Madame le Paiva. In her elegant house is a grand stair ease, each step composed of a solid block of mala hite, and valued in itself at \$100,000. A Conference of the Great Powers of Europe

session at Paris, to consider what is best to be one in relation to the government of the Danubian Principalities, where Prince Conza has been forced by the people to abdicate. The English farmers are afflicted with a n

courge, in addition to the cattle plague; their fowls are are affected with spasms, a yellowish fluid runs from their beaks,, their combs turn black, Advices have been received that the Monitor

Monadnock was at Montevideo on the 25th of Jan. ound for Valparaiso. This vessel has everywhere excited the wonder and admiration of all beholders and given them a better idea of American skill than anything they had previously known. The Earl of Brownlow lately enclosed with a high

ron fence a piece of land which had been a common from time immemorial. A hundred laborers left London for Barkhamstead, one evening, and emoved the fence, three miles long, before morning. The people then enjoyed themselves on the

It has been discovered that in the district which Moscow is the centre, there is an immense asin of coal including an area of 120,000 square iles-nearly as large as the bituminous coal area of the United States. There are also 18,000 square miles in the district of the Don. There are a number of other places in Russia where coal has been

discovered in great quantities. Wallachia and Moldavia, otherwise called the Moldavian Principalities, were detached from the Powers of Europe. Prince Cauza was chosen ospodar, or ruler. He has lately been forced to abdicate, and has gone to Vienna. Each of the opposing political parties of the Principalities is concentrating masses of troops.

oncentrating masses of troops. A German has recently invented a very cheap and asily made barometer. Take a common glass wideouthed pickle bottle and fill it to within three nches of the mouth with water. Then take a comaon sweet oil fask, and cleanse it thoroughly and plunge the neck into the pickle bottle as far as it will go. This completes the barometer, and in fine weather the water will rise in the neck of the flask. escending again in wet, windy weather. Before a eavy gale of wind the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether, at least eight hours before the

gale was at its height. J Alien. J Bean—M Barrows—F O Blair. T Cookson—I J Collyer—N G Cheney—E G Chase. N Dean. B Foster— owler & Wells. S V Gerry, P Higgins. J M Merrill—J loon—C Munger—C W Morre—J H Mansfield. J Philibrok

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY. Letters Received from March 17 to March 24.

W M Ayre—O D Adams—D C Babcock—H R Burgus—C Bigelow—W Butler—U M Barnes—U A Burnham—T Carter—B Y Collow—H J Chapman—F P Collow—H J Chapman—H D Collow—H J Chapman—L U Elied—E Feuno—S R Fuller—F Flotett—E Folson—L U Elied—E Feuno—S R Fuller—F Flotett—H J Grade—U March—H Hadley—A H J Hard—L N Howe—Hurd & Houghton—K Hadley—A H J Hard—L N Hills—H P Hoyt—E Hort J F P Kinsley—W J March—L N L Kendal—D P Leavitt 2—F T Lovett—A S Ladd—G W Mors—A Morgan—A G Miner—A B Morse—A Miller—J S Mans field—K N Messervey—G & C Merriam—W J Mitchell—J New man—E Parsons—J Pack—A Palmer—O Perry—CA Parker—S Quimby—S E Quimby—C Rich—C & Roger—J Smith—I Southard—O H Smith—J P Smith—E S Soon—L Swain—C I Sexton—F J Thompson—H P Torsey—C A Tillinghast—A H Welle—F A Washburn—J Waguer—O Whitney—L A Will ney—H S Young. J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill,

Marriages.

William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity Col- 100 bushels. He gained 1.770 pounds of pork, ary of \$3,000. A bill was passed to authorize the W. Wesson to Miss Evelyn H. Greenwood, all of Worcester, March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, Mr. Col. W. Wesson to Miss Erelyn H. Greenwood, all of Worcester; als., March 21st, by the same, Mr. Wm. S. Clark, of Worcester, to Miss Emma S. Dearborn, of Lowell.
In Beleinertown, March 16th, by R.sv. A. Baylles, Charles D. Bradbury, of Ashland, Mass., to Jame F. Hobart, of B.
In Oxford, Me., March 18th, by Rev. Geo. Wingate. Mr. Jas. F. Keen, of Oxford, to Miss Martha A. Jordan, of Poland, Me. In Yarmoth, Me., March 18th, by Rev. G. W. Bisheman, Mr. James E. Mitchell, of Freeport, to Miss Fanny S. Huston, of Grav; also, by the same, March 5th, Mr. Cornelius A. Moxey to Miss Heien M. Roberts, all of Yarmouth.
In Kennebunkport, March 4th, by Rev. J. S. Cushman, assisted by Rev. I. Downing, Mr. Charles Holland, of Kennebunk, to Miss Mary L. Downing, Mr. Charles Holland, of Kennebunk, to Miss Mary L. Downing, of Kennebunkport.
In Rockiand, Me., by Rev. E. Davles, Mr. McCobb Cushing to Miss Heien P. Marshall, both of Rockland.
Feb. 21, Mr. Robert R. Crosby, of Fairfield, Me., to Mrs. Lucy P. Thompson, of Rangely Plantation.
At South Acworth, N. H., on Thursday, March 22d, by John H. Hillman, Esq., Mr. Go orge M. Eveleth, of Frinceton, Mass., to Miss Emma E. Bullard, of Acworth, N. H., In March 20d, by Miss Emma E. Bullard, of Acworth, N. H., In March 20d, Mass.
At the residence of the bridges muther, in Lyndow, Vt. March

Beaths.

In Newton Corner, 20th Inst., Mrs. Mary Whitmore, daugher of John Rogers, Jr., aged 87 years, 7 months. Her trust a God in the most trying hours of her life never wavered, nd she went down to the grave in sweet peace, cheered by he presence of our divine Redecement.

Special Aotices.

HERALD CALENDAR.

EASTERN CONFERENCES. New England, at Chleopee, March 28—Bishop Simpson.
New York East, at Wash. St., Brooklyu, April 4—Bp. Scott.
New York, at Tarrytown, April 11—Bishop Ames. New Humpshire, at Keene, April 13—Bishop Simpson Rustern German, at Second St., N. York, Apr. 11—Bp. Troy, at Cambridge Valley, April 18—Bishop Janes. Vermont, at Mentpelier, April 19—Bishop Simpson. Maine, at Lewiston, May 9-Bishop Janes.

East Maine, at Waldoboro', May 17-Bishop Janes.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

N. E. CONFERENCE-FARE REDUCED. - Boston and N. E. CONFERENCE—TAKE 4EDUCED.—BOSTON and Worcester and Western Railronds will furnish excursion tickets at the stations maned below for two thirds of the regular through fares, meaning to Chicopee and back. The price of tickets for the round trip from Boston to Chicopee and back will be \$4.20: Boston, Newton Corner, Newtonville, West Wewton, Auburndale, Newton Lower Falls, Natick, Saxonville, Framingham, Milford, Holliston, Marlboro', Cordaville, Westboro', Grafton, Worcester, Charlton, Spencer, E. Brockfield, Brookfield, W. Brookfield, Warren, Palmer, Wilbraham, Ladion Orehard.

THE NEW ENGLAND BRANCH of the American Ladies' THE NEW ENGLAND BRANCH of the American Ladies' Centenery Association.—Mrs. Bishop Baker, President.

The American Methodist Ladies' Centenery Association, with the hearty approval of the Central Centenery Committee, has assumed a most important portion of the Centenery work, namely, or raise \$50,000 for the Pheological Seminary to be focated in Boston or vicility; \$50,000 for the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., and as much more as possible for the Centenery Educational Fund.

This Association, whose field of labor embraces all the New England States, has been formed to aid in this noble effort. The payment of one dollar constitutes a Member, tren dollars a Life Member, twenty-live dollars an Honorary Manager, one hundred dollars a l'atroness, and one thousand dollars or more a Benefactress. Benefactress.

All many gen dollars or upwards, will be entitled to elegant the many gen dollars or upwards, will be entitled to elegant the many gentificates (now in process of preparation).

Any one securing ten sub-cribers, including in the list, at least one of the higher grades, shall receive by mail, post paid, a copy of Dr. stevens' Laddies' Centenary Folume, just issued by Carlton & Porter, New York.

It is desirable that Auxiliary Associations should be promptly formed in all our Societies, and both members and subscriptions secured as rapidly as possible.

Auxiliary Associations should report names and forward subscriptions monthly, to the Corresponding Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—Persons passing over the Conn River R. Road to attend our Conference at Chicopee, can ob-tain free return tickets by calling on the subscriber at Confer-

N. H. CONFERENCE.—Candidates for admission on trial in the New Hampshire Conference, and local preachers recommended for orders, are requested to meet the Committee of Examination at Keene, Tuesday, April 10th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A. C. MANSON, E. ADAMS, Concord, March 22d.

J. THURSTON.

N. H. CONFERENCE.—The New Hampshire Centenary Committee are requested to meet at the Methodist Chapel in Keene, on Wednesday-evening, April 11th, at 6 o'clock. The following brethere constitute the Committee, viz: E. Adams, T. L. Tullock, A. C. Manson, Ira E. Chase, M.D., J. Thurston, A. F. Fisk, J. Pike, Isnac C. Noyes, S. G. Kellogg, Wm. A. Berry. Concord, March 22d.

N. H. CONFERENCE—RAILROAD NOTICE.—Persons attending the N. H. Conference at Keene, will receive free return passes over the Cheshire, Vermont Central, Suilivan, Northtern, Contoocook Valley, and Passumpste roads. No ararrangement has been, or will be made over other roads. There is no connection of the day trains at White River Junction; persons going that way via the Northern Road, therefore, had better take the wight train which leaves. Concord at 8 M. vye. letter take the night train which leaves Concord at 8.15, even ung: they will thus arrive at Keene, at 8 o'clock the next morning. The fare from Concord to Keene is about \$5.00, returning free. Persons can also take the train which leaves Concord for Hillsboro Bridge, at 3, P. M., and faking stage at the Bridge, will arrive at Keene about 10 o'clock same night. The fare by this route is \$1.26 for the Railroad, returning free; and by stage \$1.50 each way; making 4.25 to go and return. Brethren in the eastern part of the Conference, going by Lawrence, Lowell and Groton Junction, or by Boston, will receive free return passes only to Fitchburg.

Concord, March 22.

J. Thurston.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE N. H. CONFERENCE.—
Dear Brethren:—Permit me to remind those of you who have not paid the apportionment voted by the Conference to be raised on each of your charges for the erection of the Gentlemen's Boarding-House of the N. H. Conference Seminary and Fermale College, that it will be needful for you to be ready to meet your pledges at the Conference, as the Trustees must pay the demands against the Institution, and rely upon you for the money. Please pay without fail.

WM. D. Cass. Treasurer.

Sanbornton Bridge, Murch 21. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.—Candidates for emination in the studies of the Third Year, will meet the Comittee at the M. E. Church in Keene, on Tuesday mornin April 10th, at 9 o'clock. GEO. N. BRYANT, Chairman of Committee

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, March 21. At market for the current week: Cattle, 1729; Sheep and

ambs, 3740; Swine, 450: number of Western Cattle, 1365 Castern Cattle, 57: Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 280 Cattle left over from last week, 27.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—extra, \$12.50 # \$13.00; first quality 11.50 : \$12.25; second quality, \$10.50 - \$11.00; third quality 3.50 : \$10 9 100 lbs (the total weight of hides, tallow and Country Hides, 74 & Sc P h; Country Tallow, 74 & Sc P h.

Lamb Skins, \$2.00 4 \$2.50; Sheep Skins, \$2.00 a \$2.50. Calf Skins, 18 @ 20c P %. Prices for Hides and Tallow have declined from last quota ions, and trade is very dull.

The supply of Cattle from the West is larger than it was last week, but the quality is not so good upon an average. Prices upon all grades have declined fully 50 cents # hundred, and some dealers say \$1, taking quality into consideration. There are but a few extra lots of Cattle in market. There is sti quite a large lot of Cattle unsold to be disposed of to-day.

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milel

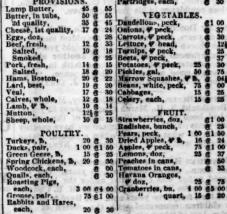
eason of the year.

Working Ozen-Sales. There is a good supply in market Holders are asking higher for them. Prices range from \$14 to \$320 V pair.

Milch Cows-Sales-Ordinary \$50 * \$75; Extra \$100 * \$15 Ottoman Empire, a few years ago, by the great | Store Cows \$35 @ \$50. Prices of Milch Cows depend altoget er upon the fancy of the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambe—The trade has been active, and there

> -Lots to peddle are selling at 12 @ 13c W h; retailing from 13 to 14ch W B. RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.



Business Hotices.

PIANOPORTES.—Prices \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$25 \$275. A. M. LELAND, 280 Washington St. 11. March 28.

Spring Goods—Prints, De Laines, Balmorals, Shawls an Silks—new styles Spring Garments, novelities in Dress Goodi toto, etc. A liberal discount to Freachers' families. No. & Hanover Street. O. S. Cunrier & Co. tf. March 28. "Business nerone Pleasure," is an old adage and arry it out is sometimes inconvenient; but when business a leasure are linked together, there is no difficulty. Now it pleasure are linked together, there is no clinically. Now it is everybody's business to have CLEAN TEXTH and a SWEET BREATH, and it is positively a pleasure to use "Rogers' Fragrand Codontoline," which cleanes and preserves the Teeth and sweetens the Breath, without inventor in The Texth. Any deutist upon examination will tell you the same. Samples and puzzle cards FREE. GEO. C GOODWIN & CO., Whole-

dispensible article in our family. At least; we cannot anywhe find a medicine to take his place. I shall wish to take back a large quantity with me for

Karens. We have to use it so continually now, that we find it somewhat expensive to buy from the shops. I might say that I need it the more at this very time, as I an

now for the first time in my life troubled with a rheumatic af-fection. Your Pain Killer was the only medicine that Mrs. Van Meter found to give her relief while suffering from this painful complaint in Burmah. I remain your very truly, H. L. VAN METER. arch 28.

Even though the plane has been so populor an instrument throughout the United States, the American Organ, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, is destined to become more so occupying less room, costing less, remaining in order longer occupying less room, costing less, remaining in order longer Warerooms and Manufactory, Tremont, opposite Walthan DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM .- This medicine is entitled to th

highest considence of every sufferer from Colds, Coughs, or any form of Lung Complaint. The certificates and statements in its favor ore of the highest respectability, including Physical Control of the highest respectability. cions, Clergymen. Medical Professors, Magistrates, and other For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. March 28.

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS should be used by all who have occasion to use a Liver or Cathartic Pill. These Pills can be relied on as being composed of chemical vegetable extracts, and are all they purport to be. For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. 1t. M. 28. A UNIVERSAL REMEDY .- Brown's Bronchial Troches fo

Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquire. y a test of fourteen years. Its merits and extensive rehasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations " New Bedford, Feb. 20, 1863. Mr. N. P. Selee. Dear Sir 1

happy to give you this unasked testimonial of its value. In ery brief time my hair was restored to its natural cold inues so with the occasional use of your preparatic Yours, &c., SAM'L Fo Chaplain New Bedford Port So

Readers will notice Mrs. Paige's Card. Her method of in ruction in piano-forte music and singing is highly approved first class artists, and gives entire satisfaction to those who ave tested it. Recent improvement in the method place its advantages. A longer time than formerly is now given for tice.—Christian Register. CEDAR CAMPHOR FOR MOTHS. Use it early, and you save

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. orms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's " Far

fuge Compts," or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual RECIPE FOR MAKING SOAP .- This valuable recipe is put shed in full in the advertisement of the Pennsylva funufacturing Company in another column. 6m

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES .- Russell's Itch Ointment. 25 cents n immediate and certain cure. It is also a sure remedy for atches on horses .- Russell's Salt Rheum Ointment, 50 cents. unequaled .- Russell's Pile Ointment, \$1.00. Cures after all her remedies have failed. These ointments are certain, safe and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifyig. For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Wholesale Agents, GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Han

treet, Boston, Mass. 6mos Feb. 7. LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY .- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's duir Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and engthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the air, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and peauty returns. Gray hair disappears, bald spots are covered, nair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance, and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the fkin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY. From Distinguished Clergymen.
Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.
REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes, "By e use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair

age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray, and fall ng. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer accord

"The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agree ble hair dressing I have ever used." Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich Street DR. TORBUSH, Norwich, Conn., says: "Selee's Hair Life i xceedingly popular wherever introduced." Rev. E. K. Colby Forth Auburn, Me., says: "My hair was quite gray, but you

Hair Life has restored it to its original color. I consider the best Hair Dressing in use." For sale by Charles Custis o., Portland, Me., and by druggists in Norwich, Conn. MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Con centrated Potash or Ready Soap Maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of one pound wo pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds with full directions in English and German, for making Hard

and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, cure Diphtheria, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthn matism, Neuralgia, Ague in the Face, Headache, Tooth, B. uises, Sprains, Chilbiains, Croup, Colds, Fever and and Chorera in a single day! Sold by all Druggists, with Ull directions for use.

ORRIN SKINNER & Co., Proprietors, Springfield, Mass.
G. C. GOODWIN & Co., Agents, Boston, Mass. 1y. Feb. 7.

COPPER TIPS protect the toes of Children's Shoes. One pair will outwear three without tips. Sold everywhere. 17t. J. 3. An invoice of Ingrains at 75 cents per yard. An invoice of Scotch Plaids at 50 cents per yard. An invoice of Cottage at 50 cents per yard. An invoice of Canton Mattings at 50 cents per yard. An invoice of Venetian Stair at 50 cents per yard. An invoice of Tapestry at \$1.75 per yard ete in all its branches

CARPETING.—In our closing sale we are offering selections from a fine assortment of Crossley's English Brusselis Tapes-tries, probably the best line of these goods ever offered in this country, comprising the latest and most popular patterns at very much under the present ruling prices. New England arpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston.

Rugs.—An extensive assortment of English Rugs in Tapes ry Velvet and Mosaic, closing out at low prices by the New Ingland Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston. Kidderminster and Three Ply Carpetings at low prices, lose, by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover St., Bosto Elegant Drugget Squares, with borders and centre figur or covering carpets, for sale at low prices, to close, by England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston.

Coir Mattings, all widths, and other goods suitable for Offi Carpets, selling at low prices, to close, by the New Englan Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, Boston. STAIR CARPETS.—A large assortment, from the chesp Vene-ians to the best Tapestries and Brussels, closing out at low prices, by the N. E. Carpet Co., 75 Hanover St., Boston.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE .- Cash purchasers are invited

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- The entire stock of a celebrated man ufacturer for sale at manufacturer's prices, by the New England Carpet Company, 75 Hanover St., Boston. 3m Mar. 7. ROOT! ROOT! READ! READ!-Root's Pestachine prese ROOT! ROOT! READ! READ!—Roof's Pestachine preserves
the life of the Hair; changes it from gray to its original color
in three weeks; prevents the hair from falling; is the best
article for dressing the hair ever found in market; will surely remove dandruff and cure all diseases of the scalp; is delightfully perfuned, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin. We
tell the story quickly, and tell it true, when we say it is a perfect Restorer and Dressing Combined. No other preparation
for the hair contains Pertachio Nut Oil.—Sold by all Druggists.

CO. Sole Propulsions, Surlaysfeld, Mass.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—IT "10 be forewarded is to be forewarded, we know of no better advice to give, than that as every person is in danger from attacks of Summer Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhoss and possibly Cholera, that the "ounce of prevention" is found in Dr. Seth Arnold's Balam, a medicine that is admitted throughout all New England, where it has been used for twenty-five years, to be the best remedy ever discovered. Don't fall to keep a bottle on land, as it only costs 35 cents, and it will cure. 6t. March 14.

both of Waitham.

In East Saugus, March 22d, by Rev. Daniel Wait, Mr. Albert In East Saugus, March 23d, by Rev. Daniel Wait, Mr. Albert Itichings to Mrs. Juliette B. Westermann.

In Marblehead, March 18th, by Rev. B. Otherman, Mr. Francis Dixey to Miss Mary Stand Grant, both of Marblehead, S Hanover Street, Boston.

Mestrs. Perry Dovis of Son. Gentlemen — I am here with In Ipswich, at the residence of the bride's father, March 22d, by Rev. Isaac J. P. Coliver, Capt. David A. Spiller to Miss Mary Street.

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Mestrs. Perry Dovis of Son. Gentlemen — I am here with Interest at 25 pens A. Spiller to Miss Mary Street.

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Mestrs. Perry Dovis of Son. Gentlemen — I am here with Interest at 25 pe

for sale at the low price of \$1 per square yard. John H PRAY, Sons & Co., 192 Washington Street. 2t. March 21.

the trade, or at retail, by JOHN H. PRAY. SONS & Co., 195 YARD! One hundred pieces just opened. Very desirable styles, and very cheep. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co., 192
Washington Street.

COLGATE'S ABONATIC VEGETABLE SOAP .- A superio Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combine tion with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Lalies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all Druggists. Feb. 14.

DR. JAMES W. HUNTOON would inform his friends that I has decided to reside in Boston. He has located himself at No. 11 Montgomery Place, instead of 88 Tremont Street, as was recently announced. He will, as heretofore, give his best attention and connect to those who may need his professional assistance. He has for many years taken much interest in assistance. He has for many years taken much interest in those forms of disease which are most difficult to cure, and which are much neglected in this country, of which Consump-tive and Cancerous Complaints, and Diseases of the Heart, Head, Stomach, Spine, etc., are samples. He has more re-cently pursued their study in Europe with very gratifying results; and while he will continue as formerly to serve his friends as Family Physician, he desires to spend most of his can be accomplished in this department than in any other.

BRUSSELS CARPETS AT \$2.50 PER YARD.-Fifty pieces las season's styles, at the above very lose price, to close. JOHN H.
PRAY, SONS & Co., 192 Washington Street. 2t. March 21. DEAFNESS, Discharges from the Ear, and Noises in the Head, radically Cured by the use of the recently discovered Vegetable Extract OTITINE. Price 2.00 a bottle. For sale

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL is the only reliable nedy which will cure Catarrh of the Nose, Head or Throat loughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Asthma, and Con umption in its first stages. Price per bottle, \$2.00.

This remedy is prepared by a regular physician of thir ears' experience, and an extensive practice in diseases of th ain have exhausted every other means to obtain relief For sale by Weeks & Potter, No. 179 Washington Street George C. Goodwin & Co., No. 38 Hanover Street, J. Wilson Jr. & Co., No. 138 Washington Street, Boston, and all other

Advertisements.

REDUCTION OF PRICES!! A Large Assortment FOREIGN AND AMERICAN hich we are offering to the Retail Trade at about Wholesome Prices!!

Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere CHAS. H. BAKER & CO., 383 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. March 28 3mos

PICKS, SCAB, VERMIN. SHEEP WASH TO-BACCO. SHEEP WASH TOBACCO should be used by all Farmers on SHEEP, ANIMALS AND PLANTS. If Farmers and others cannot obtain this article of trader

vicinity, it will be forwarded free of express charge

FOR THE TABLE, THE TOILET, AND FOR HEALTH, COLTON'S PURE PREPARATIONS, Will be found worthy of confidence.

Will be found worthy of conneence.

COLTON'S SELECT FLAVORS
Of the Choice Fruits, Spices, &c.,
Are attracting the attention of Lovers of Cincice Flavors everywhere, for their Delicious Flavor and Economy,
Their Great Strength and Strict Furity. There is no better.
Dealers Treble their Sales with them.
REFERENCES AND TESTIMONIALS.
For the Flavors, in 1865 and '66. Introduced 1860.
GOVERNORS from each of the New England States.
G. & C. MERRIAM, the well WM. B. SPRAGUES, D.D., of Known Publishers of Webster's Unabridged DictionsTry.
Titoomb), the editor and auTitoomb), the editor and auThor. John A. Porter, Yale
College.

rof. John A. Porter, 1 ale College. Prof. Noah Porter, Yale Col-St. Louis, Mo. lege.
And other names very widely known. Also, Proprietors of some of the Bear Horels in this country, and well-known Position who seek the Best. See Circular of References. BY GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, AND FANCY GOO

For every Lady's and Gentleman's Toilet Table, and every Family.

COLTON'S TOILET ARTICLE, NO. 3,

A cosnetie to soften and beautify the skin.

It removes roughness of the skin, eruptions, chapped face, ips and hands, or sore lips, freekles, sunburn and tan, almost ke magic. As a cosmetic to soften, whiten and beautify the kin, it is unequaled. Try it.

This is a new combination of curatives with direction.

Toilet Article, No. 3, or Fragrant Glycerine Compound.

READ. COLTON'S TONIC ELIXIR. READ.

Prepared from Calistya and Peruvian Barks, Golden Seal,
Wormwood, Valerian,
and others of the choicest V getable Medicines, for Old and
Young, atsall seasons of the year. Tonics for the Stomach, and
Quieting Medicines for the Nervous System. A cure for Gereral beblity and Nervous Deblity (fromover-exertion or other
causes), Loss of Appetite. Billous and Nervous Headache,
Fever and Ague, and all Billousness, Nausea or Sickness at
the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney
Complaints and Disordered Stomach or Bowels, &c., and it
prevents the weak, drowsy, languid and dull feelings so common to spring and summer months. The PRAISES AWARDED
TO ITS POWERFUL STRENGTHENING, QUIETING AND REGULATING EFFECT ON THE SYSTEM ARE THE RESULT OF
CHOICE MEDICINES CARFFULLY COMPOUNDED AND CONCENTRATED. IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM OR INJURIOUS ARTICLE.

CLE. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. COLTON'S TOILET ARTICLES, NOS. 1 § 2,
Preserve, Restore and Beautify the Hair.
Prepared by
J. W. COLTON, Chemist.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston.
W.S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston.
WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., corner William and Beckmarch 14

H. J. HARTWELL, M.D., at No. 119 Harrison * Avenue,

Where he is prepared to treat by

INHALATION OF THE OXYGENIZED AIR, ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS,

EPILEPSY, NEURALGIA.

RHEUMATISM, AND SCROFULA The Oxygen is breathed directly into the Lungs, and through them is carried into the Blood: thus, as soon as the blood will carry it, it reaches all parts of the system; decomposing the impure matter in the blood, and expelling it through the res. The results from this mode of tree fluct a cure in any curable case.
DR. C. L. BLOOD,
THE INVENTOR OF THIS REMEDY,

has given it in
OVER 25,000 EXTREME CASES OVER 25,000 EXTREME CASES
personally. A majority of these patients had been suffering for years with the diseases enumerated above, and had been hopelessly abandoned by physicians, and were considered far beyound the reach of any medicine—year a few applications of Oxygen were only required to impart new life to their wasted systems and to restore them to perfect health.

Dr. Hariwell would say to those interested, that he has had
an extensive experience with this remedy, and in offering his ices to the sick he does so with the happy assurance that

e can speedily restore them to health.

The opinion which has so generally prevalled among all This opinion has been based upon an error in its treatmen and it has been fully demonstrated that Consumption, and all its corelated maindies of the Nose, Throat. Air passages and Lungs, could not be cured by pouring medicines into the Stomoth, for the simple reason that medicines introduced into the system in this way never reached the lungs in an effective manner, but on the centrary would frequently do injury where they were designed to do good.

were designed to do good.

Now in justice to myself and others interested in the success of my practice, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not claim to cure every case of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitts, &c., that is presented for treatment, but I wish to impress the FACT clearly that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

y the authority of over 3000 Cases of Confirmed Consumption, hat have come under my observation in the last two year with this remedy.

Dr. Hartwell would inform Ladles suffering from any disease

the inhalation of Oxygen if taken in time. I say this on

o call and examine this remedy, and, if desired, to bring pa ents that are beyond the reach of medicine to witness its in THE NAMES OF HUNDREDS OF RESPECTABLE an be obtained at the Doctor's Office who have been cured by aremedy after they were given up by other physicians.

The Doctor's Charges PATIENTS IN THE COUNTRY who are unable to visit the Doctor's Office personally arquested to write. A sandid opinion will be given in all cand, if desired, remedies can be had at your own homes, are Consultations for the present FEEE, are Office hours from 8 A. M. tills P. M.

H. J. HARTWELL, M.D., March 16

Advertisements.

THE CASKET OF SUNDAY SCHOOL MELODIES, A TRIUMPHANT STOCKESS! 25,600 Already Sold!
The recond edition enlarged by the addition of 16 pages, of
New Must suitable for Anniversaries and Special Occasions
is decidedly the cheapest, best, and most popular Sunday
school music book now published.
It contains 16 more pages than other books of the kind selling for the same price—therefore is the chappest. Almost every page in the book contains a Gem which makes it the best.
Everybody likes it, consequently it is very popular.
Sample copies mailed upon receipt of 25 cents. Paper covers \$25 per hundred; \$30 in stiff covers.

ASA HULL, Author and Publisher,
235 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.
March 28

ORGAN GEMS, A Collection of Offertoires, Communions, Versets, Freindes, Fugues, etc. By F. Andre, E. Battiste, M. Brosig, A. Freyer, A. Hesse, Ledther Welty, and others. Arranged and Edited by Frederick M. Davenport. Price, Cloth \$3.00; Bds. \$2.50. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 27 Washington Street.

Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition),

mounted with their improved Patented Mountings, and warrainted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making
Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced
as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects,
and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such
as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into companison
with a good article of the genuine Brouze. Not possessing
any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material
cannot readness a good ringing hell; and, while genuine bell.

so with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & Co., (SCALE oundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give tion to all orders and comm

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP IS A PROTECTED Solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, a new discovery in medicine which

IRON. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in VSPEPSIA. LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRON-IC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF

THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FE-

or accompanied by DEBILITY or a LOW STATE OF THE Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not jollowed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, in-fusing STENGTH, VIGOR, and NEW LIFE into all parts of the ystem, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D.D., DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1866. * * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of MORE THAN 25

A Case of 27 Years' Standing Cured!! From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place. Boston. e suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from n. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and mediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have en-

> JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ., President of the Metropolitan Bank. REV. ABEL STEVENS, Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal. REV. P. CHURCH

NEW ENGLAND WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS: "I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the result fully astains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me; insed into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer remuious and debilivated, as when you last saw me, but tronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, n ental ad physical, than at any time during the last five years."

AN EMINENT DIVINE OF BOSTON, SAYS:

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from eak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy can and women: and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS. eoply DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. A Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT! Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water. The Most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative Known has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold

MALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, AND KIDNEY DISEASES, Etc.

REV. GEORGE STORES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., EDWARD H. PARKER, A.M., M.D. of New York, and Price \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 for \$5.00. Dr. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists, Also for sale by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tree Street, Boston, and by Druggists generally.

Jan 31 coply

of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no par-allel at the present day.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition, as herculean as were ever encoun-

CONSTITUTION LIFE STRUP

Aradicales, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin-like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigures
the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disguasting object to themselves and their friends,
For all Forms of Ulceruites Liseases,
Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forel.cad, or Scalp,
no remedy has aver proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a disvased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young
wife and mother. A few bottles of CONSTITUTION LIPE STILUP will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is
lirectly mades the skin. sed action of the secretion and remove the deposit, warm if and mother. A few bottler or will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, warm is rectly under the skin. Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizeases, Indicated or the secretion of the common secondarily and the secretion of the common secondarily deposits of the secretion of the common secondarily deposits of the secondary and secondarily secondarily agent the Life Syrup stands unrivated by any preparation in the world.

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science hav made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all.

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and carly death is the result. D not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the sease of all.

WILLIAM H. GREGO, M.D.

PRICE 01 PER BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR 05.

PROTECT OF THE BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR 05.

Provide in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN 2. CO., 35.

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BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY

annot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell-netal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the ther can only command the price of old iron. An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as

ed Catalogue, eowly

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE. supplying the Blood with its vital principle, or life element

and all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

YEARS' STANDING."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can searcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * * *

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power and deserving the

Editor New York Chronicle. NE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED JURISTS IN

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time ust; it gives me NEW VIGOR, BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS, ELAS-CITY OF MUSCLE." A CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS: My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have overed the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the Atlan-Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescaed me from fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia."

A pamplet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and ecommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, tergymen, and others, besides much other valuable and intersting matter, will be sent FREE to any one sending us their ame and residence. See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM; and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHREUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION,

From J. W. HORNEH, ESQ., Parkersburg, West Virginia, Sept. 18, 1865.

"Dr. H. Anders & Go. Gentlemen:

* * * * I had thirty-seven running ulcers when I commenced taking your lodine Water, and am now reduced to one.

* * * I Induced a person quite low with Scrofula, to try the medicine. He can now attend to his business, and is quite encouraged."

Our Circular, which will be sent FREE to any one sending their Our Circular, which will be sent FREE to any one sending their

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRO-What may seem almost incredible, is that many diseases hith-erto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and edentifie to cures which have no par-

and overcome opposition, as herculent as were ever encountered by any rective and the state of t

ically the Great Life-giving Power.

INDIGESTION, WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER COMPLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BREATH, COMPLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BREATH, SCROPULA.

STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPE-LAS, ULCERATION, SALIT RHEUM.

This taint (HERROITARY and ACQUIRED) filling life with uncloid misery, is, by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHEITIS], LUBBAGO, SEURALGIA, SCIATICA. GOUY, TIC DOLOREAUX.

If there is any disease in which the CONSTITUTION LIPE SYRUP is a sovereign, it is Rheumatism and fits kindred affections. The most incurse pains are almost instantly sulveying of twenty or forty years' standing, have been cared by us.

CONSTITUTION LIPE SYRUP

Purges the system entirely from all the swi efects of MERCU-RY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce.

CONSTITUTION LIPE SYRUP

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. MEMORY.

Within the chambers of the soul There is a light of quenchless ray; Twill live while ceaseless ages roll, And brighten through eternal day.

That light is mem'ry's sacred flame, So deep within the spirit's shrine; From heaven the priceless treasure came Implanted by the Hand Divine. Beneath its ray the past reveals Its ample treasures to the soul;

And sweet the peace that o'er us steals, As from our sight the shadows roll. Hours bright with youthful hope appear, When its sweet star life's bark did steer, In fancy's radiant sky enshrined.

And later scenes of life arise. While traveling through its transient day, Of joy and song and smiling skies, Touched by the light of mem'ry's ray.

Thus memory radiates the past, And gilds the scenes of bygone hours With colors that will ever last, While the immortal mind endures

Temperance.

THE SCHOOLS AND DRINKING HOUSES OF

BOSTON. Some time since the following petition was ser to the Boston City Council from the Boston Divis-

ions of the Sons of Temperance:

To the Hon. Mayor, Aldermen and Common Counc of the City of Boston: The members of — Division of the Sons of Temperance, and the Ladies connected therein, numbering — of the men and women of Boston. numbering — of the men and women of Boston, respectfully ask your attention to the leading agen-cies for the production of poverty and crime. The Reports of the Police and Overseers of the Poor, in connection with other documents, indicate that the number of persons who have for the last ten years been made subjects of public correction

or public charity through the agency of the Drink-ing Houses of the City, has been annually greater than the whole number of pupils in the Public We therefore respectfully pray you to examin this subject, and if it be found that any considerable portion of this large number of persons are thus impoverished and degraded,—or if s shall appear that the Drinking Houses of the

City are doing as much to make bad citizens as the Schools are doing to make good ones, we earn-estly pray you to exert the utmost extent of your influence, as well as of your power for their sup-If you cannot execute the laws against thes Houses, you can, personally and officially, with-hold from them your pecuniary and moral support

We therefore respectfully pray you to take the most effectual measures for withdrawing all the Official patronage of the City from places known to be engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks. Your petitioners also respectfully pray you to give them a hearing before a joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, in reference to their petition.

This petition was referred to a Committee the Council, which presented the following re-

In Common Council, March 15, 1866. The undersigned members of the Committee to whom were referred the petitions of several Temperance organizations, praying for the "enforcement of the liquor law of the State," and the "withdrawal of the official patronage of the city from houses known to be engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating drink," have attended to their duty and respectfully report.

duty and respectfully report:

The petitioners laid before us the following statement, taken from the official figures of the Number of arrests, Lodgings furnished at Station House,

148,079

628,310

209.337

Number relieved by the Overseers of the Total in 10 years, Deduct one third for persons counted more

Leaving whole No. for ten years, 418,973 Annual average,

They also presented the Pauper returns made by the city to the State, containing estimates of the number impoverished by intemperance in themselves or others, amounting to 82 per cent. of the whole number relieved.

The Reports of the Chief of Police, which were

also presented, assert that 54 per cent. of the arrests had been for drunkenness, and that the remaining 46 per cent. were to a great exter From these official statistics, the petitioners say

they believe at least 75 per cent. of the above number arrested and relieved, or 31,415 annually have been made subjects of public correction of charity through the agency of the Drinking House

They also presented the statistics from the Re ports of the School Committee for the last te years, showing the number of pupils in all or Public Schools to have been on an average 25.14 annually, being about one fifth less than the num ber which they allege have fallen into the hands o the Police and Overseers of the Poor through the agency of the Drinking Houses.

In view, therefore, of the above alleged produc of these houses, the petitioners ask us to use the utmost extent of our influence and power for their suppression. They also ask us to withdraw from them all the official patronage of the city. The magnitude of an evil which involves the

poverty and degradation of so large a portion of our population, has made it necessary that we should thus give an outline of the statistics laid before us, that no injustice may be done ourselves, the petitioners, or the City Government.

The figures above given are from official sources, and we are satisfied from examination that they who have given the subject their attention, and do not, in our opinion, make the evil appear worse

It is not just, however, to charge the evil wholly to the agency of the Drinking Houses. Those who drink are culpable as well as those who sell. but, no matter who is at fault, or most to blame, the existence of the evil is fully proved and admitted. The practical questions for us to consider are, Have we the power, by law, to remove the evil? and, if so, ought the power to be exercised? The possession of the power is indisputable. Under the laws of the State, the administration of police, together with the executive powers of the city, are vested in the Mayor and Board of Alder The execution, then, of the criminal laws of the Commonwealth are within the province of the police of the city, under the direction and con-trol of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Should the power thus conferred and vested be

exercised towards the suppression of the evil com-plained of by the petitioners? The answer is plain: That the Mayor and Aldermen, as executive officers of the city, are bound by their oath of office faithfully to execute the laws of the State. One of these laws, viz., the Prohibitory Liquor Law, has for its object the suppression of Drinking Houses, which are a prolific cause of the evil in question.

We do not propose to discuss the merits of the

Prohibitory Law of the State. It is not properly Prohibitory Law of the State. It is not properly before us for discussion. Whether the law is wise or not, the duty of the officials of the city, having in charge the execution of the laws of the State, is clear. Their function is to execute the law, and not to discuss or question its propriety, Norshould they be led away from the performance of their duties, under the law, by the pressure of public property in their own or any other leadility against opinion, in their own or any other locality, against

is not an independent organization and law unto itself, but a creature of the State, deriving its charter, and those functions that make it a municicharter, and those functions that make it a munici-pal corporation, from the State. It has powers, but they are conferred, and may at any time be withdrawn by the conferring power. To set up the plea that the majority of the people of Boston are opposed to the execution of a State law, and, therefore, it should not be executed in the city, is to set up the plea that the city, within its own boundaries, should rule the State, and not the State the city, and that a minority of the State should disregard, the constitutional will of the majority.

majority.

The undersigned believe that the Prohibitory
Law of the State can be enforced in the city, so far as to suppress all open, illegal sale of int drink. Its execution to this extent would greatly lesson the existing wholesale manufacture of crime and poverty. Our people are law-abiding; and, however much they may doubt the wisdom of parawelling to submit to their enforcecu ar laws, are willing to submit to their enforce-ent, so long as they remain upon the statute-

book. The further prayer of the petitioners,—
"that the official patronage of the city be withheld from houses known to be engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating drink,"—is but reasonable
and just. The administrators of law should not and just. The administrators of law should not compromise themselves by giving their official patronage, and consequent sanction, to places which are openly violating one of the very laws they are called upon to administer. The argument is plain in regard to gambling saloons or houses of ill fame. It is no less plain, when carefully considered, in regard to places where intoxicating drinks are sold as a beverage. If, however, the authorities of the city execute the law, it will be unnecessary to act in relation to the "withdrawal of the official patronage of the city from houses nnnecessary to act in relation to the "windrawa" of the official patronage of the city from houses known to be engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating drink," for no such houses will exist. In view of these considerations, we respectfully recommend the adoption of the annexed resolve.

John C. Hannes,

Resolved, That, inasmuch as policy and duty alike require that the official action of the city should be in harmony with the laws of the State, his Honor the Mayor be respectfully requested to give such orders to the police, and to adopt such other measures, as will best secure an effective execution of the laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks.

SAM'L W. HODGES,

Children.

I WISH I WERE AN ANGEL.

CHILD. O were I an angel, mother, So faultless and so true, Then I should never do the wrong That often grieveth you.

ould it not be far better, child. To wish you're what you are, To make the conquest Christ required, And wear the Morning Star?

But I was thinking mother, dear, Of one who never sins,
Is he the best, that chooses right,
Or he, who conquests wins?

They're best my child, who serve their God, With all their given powers, As angels serve with all their strength,

So we may serve with ours. Ye can do all things, Jesus says, Through strength that I supply, Can live by faith and walk with God,

If ye on me rely. O envy not an angel's bliss, Who lives so near his God, He's happy, true, but we far more If washed in Jesus' blood.

lived old Caro.

CARO THE BEAR, AND HIS LITTLE FRIEND [Translated from the German for Zion's Herald.] A French nobleman owned a tame old bear,

which he kept in a stable near his house. There

One cold winter evening a poor, thinly clad boy came that way, and because he had nowhere else to stay over night, crept into the bear's stall, and made himself comfortable on Caro's soft bed. By and by the old bear came home. The beggar boy was already fast asleep, for he was very tired. Anybody would have thought that the bear would have been very angry, and have torn the boy to pieces and eaten him up; but it was not so. He not only let the poor boy rest, but he clasped him with his paws and drew him close up to his thick and always be willing in the future to deny your fur, so that he might not be cold. This hotel self."—Children's Friend. fur, so that he might not be cold. This hotel seemed very fine to the boy, and the next evening he returned and was treated in the same friendly manner by Caro. Indeed, from this time he was

fond of him. After a while the boy died. The bear grieved for him deeply, ate but seldom, and went often with a drooping head to the grave of his little My 12, 9, 16, 11, 10, 15 is the name of a female.

the constant and welcome guest of the bear, who

divided with him his meals, and became very

Little Master "Snappish" can learn many things from this animal. When his brother or little sister is in his place, he flies into a passion, and chases the intruder away. If either one wants little piece of his cake, he talks very crossly. He should go to school to Caro, if he has not for a still better teacher our loving, dear Saviour. What do you say, Master Snappish-will you not learn from him goodness, gentleness and mercy?

SUSAN'S DREAM. BY CHRISTIE PEARL.

Susan sat on the low doorstep of her father's house, a little brown house at the foot of a hill, its windows half hidden by the cinnamon-roses that clambered about them, and the tall lilac-tree that rose above the rose-bushes. It was late in the starter of a beautiful summer day. Susan had afternoon of a beautiful summer day. Susan had listened to the murmur of the bees in the flowers, and watched the light, fleecy clouds in the sky. till she felt very lonesome. She had worked hard that day,—running errands for her mother, washing the dishes, rocking the baby to sleep; and, besides that, she had picked two quarts of strawberries in the meadow beyond the brook. How did Susan look? She was a little brown-eyed, brown-faced girl; for she always preferred to let her bonnet hang by the strings from her neck when she could; so she was brown as a little

gipsy.

There were shouts of laughter from across the street. Susan looked over to the piazza of the house opposite. Two or three little girls were re, making wreaths of clover. three more were running over the well-kept lawn that sloped to the foot of the hill, and was boundthat fence, with white balls on the posts, which every one declared was the prettiest fence in town. Susan knew the girls well. They went to the same school with her. They always wore white aprons, and ruffled pantalets, and dainty little slippers. Their hair was coaxed into long ringlets, and jaunty little hats preserved their complexion from the sun. They were the darlings of the neat and tasteful homes that were cattered about in the pleasant town on the banks of the river; every whim attended to, every wisi gratified. They did not go with Susan. Some times; when they were heaping up piles of withered leaves in the hollow to jump into from the bank above, Susan would help them, bringing great armfuls, till she grew red in the face; and hey would thank her very much. Sometimes they would thank her very much. Sometimes, when she met them going to church, they would look at her with a pleasant smile; but they generally avoided her. Their mothers did not want them to go with a little girl who went barefoot, and lived in a little brown house, and whose father went out to work in the fields. They were very kind when her father was sick, and sent many a loaf of bread, and basket of groceries, to the family; but it would not have pleased them to have Susan a playmate for their children. Susan had been made to understand this; but she could had been made to understand this; but she could not be reconciled. She looked over to the happy children in much the same spirit that the ugly little cygnet looked at the beautiful white swans before it throw itself to be a swan. their happiness and grace and their pretty clothes, and looked down at the faded dress she wore, and her little bare brown toes, and wondered at the difference. She wondered if God loved her and

cared for her as much as he did for them. He hadn't given her such nice friends, such prett clothes, and such beauty and wealth, as they had It was all very still in the house. The baby was asleep, her mother was lying down, and her father was in the field. Susan crept around the corner, away from the house, where the lilaes and roses grew low down to the ground, and made an

every-day life. Her mother used to read to her, from the good book, about Him who was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, and who always went about doing good; what a heavy cross he bore; and how at last he hung upon the cross for our sins; how he loved little children, and would have them come to him. And the child listened, and wanted to love Jesus, and be like him. She tk knew it pleased him to have her faithful in the work he gave her to do; and she tried to follow him, and take up the cross he had given her.

"When she got tired and discouraged, she thought of the many mansions in her Father's house, and how she would not always be poor and despised, but loved and cherished by the holy angels, and the kind Saviour who had done so much for her. The voice told how God saw and loved her, and marked all her ways; and now he

oved her, and marked all her ways; and now he had called her home to be with him forever." Susan rubbed her eyes open as the last ray of sunlight stole away from the grass. She thought she heard the twitter of a bird above her. In the house the baby was crowing in the cradle, the neat white cloth was spread on the table, and her mother was singing to herself. Susan's heart was full of very happy thoughts; full of thoughts about God, and his love and care for her. She resolved to love the blessed Jesus her mother had told he about so often, and to be henceforth a contented happy child. So she kissed her father and mother in her gladness, and hugged the baby, and wished there was a roomful of people to love and help.—

ARTHUR CAMPBELL: OR, DENY YOURSELF. "Arthur," said Mrs. Campbell one Saturday afternoon to her son, a boy of nine years old, can you deny yourself a gratification in order to

give another pleasure? "
"I don't know, mother; but at all events I can
try. What is it you mean? "said Arthur, who was
buttoning his boots.

"Why, you know little Susan Gray wishes to go to Sunday School, Arthur; and you also know she cannot go in her old clothes, and that I am making her a fresh and timest and that I am making her a frock, and tippet, and bonnet, in order that she may go. I shall have to work till late this evening to get them done, and your father has just sent in a long account to cast up which would take me at least an hour before tea, which would take he at least an hour.
What is to be done, Arthur? Is Susan to go without her clothes for another week?"

Arthur hesitated a moment, then ran up stairs to his bedroom, and burst into tears. "What should he do? he only came home from school on Saturdays, and went back Mondays; if he gave up flying his kite this afternoon, he would have to wait a whole week before he would be able to fly it. It was a new one too, and such a have to wait a whole week before he would be able to fly it. It was a new one too, and such a beautiful breezy day for it, and so many of his schoolfellows were going on the downs with their kites, and he wanted to show them his; and ye poor Susan would be so disappointed, and she had looked forward to going to the school to-morrow. And this last thought quite decided him. He put away his kite, and returned to his mother; he told her that "rather than little Susan should be disap-pointed, he would stay at home and attend to the accounts." He felt he had done right when he

accounts." He telt he had done right when he met his mother's approving smile.

Next day at church, Arthur looked towards the Sunday School children, and there, in the second row, sat little Susan in her new clothes looking as pleased and happy as could be.—The sight quite rewarded him, and the knowledge too that he had done a bind action. done a kind action.

He thought he never spent such a happy day before, and when he was just going to sleep at night, his dear mother came and told him how pleased she was with his conduct, and added, "I

am sure, my dear Arthur, you were rewarded to-day, when you saw little Susan among the school children." "O yes, dear mother, that I was fully."
"Kind actions bring their own rewards, my dear boy, and may you go on as you have begun,

ENIGMAS. No. 14.

I am composed of 16 letters. My 1, 10, 2, 7 is what we all should be. My 3, 4, 5 is the name of a bird. My 2, 6, 16, 13 is the name of a male. My 14, 10, 7, 8, 10, 13, 2 is the name of a fowl. My whole is an old maxim.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 13. The Centenary year of American Methodism.

Miscellann.

BOSTON MINING ENTERPRISES IN NEVADA The following is copied from the Daily Reese River Reveille, published in Austin, Nevada, Feb. 20, 1866. W. G. Blakely, mentioned below as the Superintendent of the three mining companies, we are told is an able local preacher, and a member of the Methodist Church in Austin, man of sterling integrity, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

While the past winter has been apparently dull enterprises of considerable magnitude have been organized and large sums of money disbursed in our midst. We allude particularly to three com

our midst. We allude particularly to three companies that have been organized in Boston, with handsome working capitals, for the purpose of mining and milling in this region.

The first of these enterprises is known as the Silver Ledge Mining Company, which was organized over a year ago in East Cambridge, Mass., with a working capital of \$72,000. The property of this company consists of seventeen ledges. of this company consists of seventeen ledges, located in several mining districts in the region. the chiefly developed of which is the Mother Ledge in the Santa Fe District, upon which the company has expended \$7,000. A considerable pile of excellent ore has been extracted, and there is a large amount unequered and in sight in pile of excellent ore has been extracted, and there is a large amount uncovered and in sight in this superb ledge. A large and complete mill have been ordered for this ledge, with the view of com mencing its erection early this spring. Fully \$22,000 have already been expended by the com-pany in working and developing its mines. We come next to the Boston and Reese River Mining Company, organized in Boston with a capital stock of \$350,000, and a working capita

capital stock of \$350,000, and a working capital of \$70,000. D. Lancey, of Boston, is Secretary of the company. This company has nine ledges situated in various mining districts. In the list there is a fine ledge called the "Twin River," in the Twin River district, which is being vigorously worked under the direction of the General Agent, as well as several promising ledges in this district, which are also being worked and developed. This company has spent \$35,000 in purchasing and working mines.

The last and most important of these enterprises. The last and most important of these enterprise

The last and most important of these enterprises is altogether unique. It is styled the New England and Nevada Silver Mining Company, and was organized in Boston by Rev. J. Lewis Trefren, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. The capital stock of this company is \$250,000, with a working capital of \$75,000; and the Hon. William Sias is President, and Wm. J. Osborne, Secretary. According to the terms of the organization, \$50,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the mining property are to be reserved and devoted to the erection in this city of a substantial church edifice, with a lecture room and and devoted to the erection in this city of a sub-stantial church edifice, with a lecture room and public library and reading room attached. This creditable enterprise of taking the "testimony of the rocks"—of making the hills directly yield their silver treasure to the cause of moral, intel-lectual and religious, progress of causing the mines to supply the miner not only with his daily bacon and beans, but as well with the "bread of life"—was put on foot and carried along to its bacon and beans, but as well with the "bread or life"—was put on foot and carried along to its present successful condition mainly through the persistent energy and courage of Messrs. Trefren and Blakely. Indeed, in the vocabulary of the latter

It was all very still in the house. The baby was asleep, her mother was lying down, and her father was in the field. Susan crept around the corner, away from the house, where the lilaes and roses grew low down to the ground, and made an arbor above the shady grass. She threw herself down upon the grass, and began to cry. She did not sole aloud; but the tears came trickling down very fast. She was discouraged. She heard the twittering of a little bird over her head, and fell asleep. And, while she was asleep, she thought the little bird talked to her; and this was what it said:

"Listen to me, child. I don't have arms like you, but wings, close to my body, which bear me up over the earth, wherever I want to go. One night, I flew up very high. I wanted to see where the end was of the beautiful rainbow; but it faded away, and my wing was not weary. The other birds were snugly in their nests, with their heads under their wings; but I flew on. The stars came out, and it was so still and bright! Two angels passed me, carrying a child to heaven. Its little eyes were closed, and its head dropped upon the shoulder of one of the angels. I flew after them; for I wanted to see where the wings, as the angels vanished. I could not see any more; but I heard voices in the air talking about the child. They said she was not a pretty child. She did not live in a grand house, and have every thing heart could wish. She lived in a small, low house; and her feet were very busy all day, running about for her mother. She tried to do her duty well, and be meek and patient in

Biographical.

ELIZA JANE CAPEN, wife of Rev. J. Capen, of the N. E. Conference, died at Athol Depot, Feb. 5th. She was born at Ryegate, Vt., Oct. 8th, 1834. At 16 years of age she consecrated herself to God. Shortly afterwards she removed to Concord, N. H., and while residing there attended a camp meeting at Kennebunk, where she was greatly strengthened. This led to her joining the M. E. Church. She was married to Bro. Capen in the spring of 1855, and after enjoying and enduring an itinerant life for nearly eleven years, was called to her reward. In her, religious character, sincerity and cheerfulness were prominent. A discriminating observer, after short acquaintance, would discover that she was all she professed to be, and something more. She looked on the bright side of things, carried this habit into her religious life, and hence was regularly cheerful. Her diffidence inclined her to shrink from prominent positions, yet a conviction of duty made her always ready to assist in labor on the charges where she resided. When able she was always present in the Sabbath School, and felt much for the welfare of the members, especially those of her own class. In her intercourse with the people among whom her lot was cast, she was open and frank, yet at the same time so charitable towards all, that it is believed she never uttered a remark which caused hear are needed an apploay. Of course frank, yet at the same time so charitable towards all, that it is believed she never uttered a remark which caused pain or needed an apology. Of course she was highly esteemed in the societies her husband served. In domestic life she was a woman that the societies her husband served. above many. Judicious and economical, anxious to save her husband's time that he might give himself to his peculiar work, always ready to assist, and if necessary stimulate him in his labors, it is not surprising that the heart of her husband safely trusted in her. It may be safely said that as wife and moth-er she performed her duties well.

er she performed her duties well.

Consumption brought our dear sister to the grave. Few moments in life are more trying than the one in which we are informed that existing disease must prove fatal. But Sister C. was not dismayed. She immediately said, "It is well. If the Lord sees my work is done I am ready to go home. I have nothing to do but wait his will." To the surprise of her acquaintances, her cheerfulness did not for, sake her in the immediate prospect of death. Her last words expressed the hope that her death, added to the other motives presented to the members of her Sabbath School class, might induce them to seek the Lord. Omitting much that is interesting respecting our sister, we only add that them to seek the Lord. Omitting much that is he teresting respecting our sister, we only add that her death, like her life, was calm and peaceful; without a doubt or a fear, without apparent pain or suffering, she passed from life to immortality, to be forever with the Lord.

John Noon.

Mrs. Mary Adams. This excellent lady, wife of my venerable and honored brother, Rev. John F. Adams, has passed away, after a lingering illness, Adams, has passed away, after a lingering illness, endured with perfect patience and resignation, and cheered throughout with the hope big with immortality. She, at her beautiful home at Greenland, N. H., fell asleep on the 1st instant. Converted in her youth, she has for more than half a century been the good and faithful companion of one of Christ's ministers; and in this important relation she, from beginning to end, seems to have been without reproach. Endued with strength and independence of mind and character, combined with stern religious principle and a prudence that never stern religious principle, and a prudence that never forsook her, and an energy and activity that was extraordinary, and a calm and placid temperament n grappling with life's vicissitudes, she ever evinced an admirable adaptedness to the sphere in which her life was ordered. Thus, during all her husband's active ministry, she proved a helpmeet for him, and a companion as affectionate as she was true, and as energetic as she was wise, and as wil-ling as she was efficient, and as unassuming and noiseless as she was conscientious and diligent. Side by side she walked with him amid the lights and shadows of itinerancy, never murming, never faltering, never disheartened; and when, at length, declining years supervened, and my brother was compelled to retire from the severer labors of the ministry. She still remained the same energetic and quiet Christian lady—managing her household with modest dignity, welcoming within her hospitable doors the good of every name—while with her the radiance of life's evening seemed more genial and beautiful than before.

beautiful than before.

Mary was indeed one of those whose "price is far above rubles," and as completely as almost any "elect lady" within my knowledge did she answer to the inspired picture of "the virtuous woman." For of her it was as apparent as is often realized on earth, "that the heart of her husband trusted in her; that she did him good and not evil all the days of her life; that she wrought willingly with her hands, rising while it was yet night; that she girdhands, rising while it was yet night; that she girded her loins with strength, and perceived that her
merchandize was good; that she stretched out her
hand to the poor, and was not afraid of the snow
for her household; that strength and honor were
her clothing; that she opened her mouth with wisdom; that she looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness; that her
children arose up and called her blessed, her her

band also, and he praised her."

Jacksonville, Ill.

MARY SOPHIA CLARK, daughter of Rev. J. M. Clark, died Feb. 20th, 1866, aged 15 years and 11 months. For several years she has been an invalid, and for the past three months confined to her room. Suffering acutely from a complication of diseases she looked to the Lord, and found support and com-fort. As it became evident that she would never recover, she was asked if she was afraid to die. she replied, "I feel that I love Jesus, and I believe loves me. He will take care of me in the dyi our." When within a few moments of her en he was asked, "Does Jesus support you now, Ma ry?" With a smile in her agony, she replied, "He does." Music was her delight on earth, and we trust she now joins those who are "harping with their harps." Thus has passed away another dear one from the home circle below, to join those

Moultonboro', N. H., died Jan. 27th, aged 86 years, 7 months. She early gave her heart to God, and with Christian fidelity filled her station in life. She was ardently attached to the services of the sanctuary, and the servants of God found a hearty welcome at her home. In death she felt perfect security, enfolded in the arms of the Saviour. The memory of her pure life and dying testimony is precious to surviving friends.

ADAM LEIGHTON died in Portland, March 5th, aged 54 years. He was converted twenty-four years since, under the labors of Bro. Daniel Waterhouse, and has since been a worthy member of the M. E. Church, filling many of its most important of fices. He lived the life of the righteous, and was prepared to die their death. "He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

MRS. ISABELLA WILLIAMS departed this life, in Mns. Isabella Williams departed this life, in Roxbury. Feb. 12th, 1866, aged 55 years. For many years she was a member of our church endeavoring to serve God faithfully. Her last years were full of pain, and her last days of most intense suffering from the terrible gnawings of an internal cancer. But amidst it all she clung to the blessed Saviour, who sustained her in her severest paroxysms, lit up the vale of death, and we believe led her to a blessed immortality.

ADA L. BAKER, daughter of Braddock and Card line Baker, died in South Yarmouth, Jan. 31st, aged 18 years and 9 months. Like too many others she deferred the preparation for death until prostrated by sickness, then under strong religious influences she yielded to Christ and was made happy in converting grace. Her sickness was very distressing, and continued for several months. When during the last week of her life her powers of mind had nearly falled, she did not forget the name of Jesus, or lose confidence in his pardoning love. C. H.

SALLY DONNELL died in York, Me., Feb. 29th, sach of years. She was one of the oldest members of our church in this place. Thirty-eight years ago she experienced religion. One of another church said, "Sister Donnell had great faith in God." She was a good woman, and died in peace. "The memory of the just is blessed."

J. COLLINS.

memory of the just is blessed."

J. COLINS.

OLIVER BLAKE, formerly of Roxbury, Mass., died in Brookfield, N. H., March 9, aged about 52 years. He had been an acceptable member of the church many years; and in his departure we have another instance of what has been often repeated, "Our people die well."

Andrew L. Kendall.

Jonathan Herrick died of pneumonia, in Hartland, Conn., March 5th, aged 75 years. Our esteemed father was converted under the labors of the late Cyrus Story, and joined the M. E. Church more than forty-five years ago. He lived to see all his children connected with the church of his choice, two of whom are in the litherant work. His last sickness was brief, which he suffered patiently. "Jesus is precious." "I desire to go and be at rest." "The Lord's will is my will." These are some of the words he spoke. He leaves an aged widow, who has shared the joys and sorrows of life with him for more than haif a century. The grace of God is her support in this her great bereavement.

A. F. H. ment.

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WON'T USE ANY OTHER. WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has tarned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.

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It is established on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of
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Board \$3.00 per week. Tuition reasonable. Summer Term egins April 26th, and ends with the Anniversary, July 11th or Catalogues or Circulars address
EBEN TOURJEE, DIRECTOE, Providence, R. I

March 21

wife. For four or five years my wife has been sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several Doctors for two or three years, she was finally induced to seek the advice of a learned Physician, Dr. Cablalis, of Venezuela, who immediately treated her with your EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIKENT; she began to improve at once, and is not PREFECTLY WELL.

I feel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make this statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should be widely known.

rusting you will give this publicity, and repeating my ear est gratitude and thanks,

I am very respectfully yours,

New York, June 28th, 1865.

Merchant, Caracoa, S. A. New York, June 28th, 1863.

WE ASK

The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its time land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its time land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its time land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its time land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by the property of the sum of the sum

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Am't rec'd for Interest the past year, Am't of Losses (101 lives), \$523,349 05 402,700 00

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O. JOYCE'S IMPROVED DOUBLE

This valuable invention, which has been but a short tin before the public of New England, is fast acquiring a reputa-tion that is not surpassed by any thing in its line. It combines all that is desirable as a Well or Cistern Pump; also, for Rail-road Stations, Tanneries, Factories, Mills, River Boats and Steam Vessels; in fact we can adapt some one of these vaious patterns to any place where a Water Pump is neede the principal advantage of this pump may be stated as follows

1st. It is built of strong iron material, and must, of course

e very durable.

2d. It is adapted to any depth of well, and is now doing st cossful work in wells up to seventy-two feet deep.

3d. It is double acting, and while working the Pump it send ion like a single action Pump.
4th. The water is taken into the Pump at the bottom of th well, where the valves are always under water, and forced to the top, so that it can never need priming to make it work. 5th. IT WILL NOT FREEZE IN ANY CLIMATE, as the

water gradually returns to the well on ceasing to work th Pump, and then fresh water is brought up when desired. oth. This pump not only combines all of the above advantages, but it will throw water beautifully, 60 to 70 feet, and i therefore, by the use of a piece of hose, a great safegua against fire—as it often happens that the timely application a little water would save thousands of dollars worth of proper ty. It is also convenient for other purposes, such as washin off a buggy or portico; also, the windows of a residence, or fo sprinking sarubbery, fruit trees, etc.

7th. This Pump will work as easy as any common Pump in all cases, which can not be said of any other Force Pum

now in use. Sth. It is the most durable Pump ever offered to the public-having been manufactured and sold in Ohio and Indiana fo the last six years; we therefore know what its lasting qual oth. Housekeepers in particular, will please bear in min that we have a superior Pump for the inside of a house, t drain water from a cistern and force it up into any room in th

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Applied in season is a sure cure. I warrant it, or no pay.
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In other words, use Dr. H. James' Cannabis Indica, and you need not fear death from Pulmonary disease.
We, the undersigned, have tested its virtues in the cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, LIVER DISEASE,

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ness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult exparameters, and the hungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nauses at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting
away of the muscles.

All these afflictions disappear after the medicine has been
faithfully tried. It will break up the most severe cough in an
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It stimulates, but is not followed by a reaction.

It at once obviates emaciation, building up wasted flesh and
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It is without a rival as a tonic, and it immediately supplies electricity or magnetic force, (as if it were a battery) to every part of the enfeebled and prostrate body.
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It will make 10 POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap, or GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 35 CENTS. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and Directions

Put one box of Saponisic into three gallous of water, (knock off the end, and let the box boil until it empties itself, then take out the box), add four and a half pounds of fat, and let it boil 2 hours and io minutes. Then add a small half pint of sait, and let it continue boiling 35 minutes longer, when you add half a gallon of hot water, and let it come to a boil. Pour a small numblerful of cold water into a tub or box to wet it round the sides, then empty the soap in; to stand all night, and cut it in bars in the morning.

It will be fit for use in a few weeks.

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CATARRH CURED BY INHALING A HARM-LESS FLUID OF AGREEABLE ODOR. THE SENS OF TASTE AND SMELL RESTORED.

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Do not allow the druggist to palm off any other preparatio upon you. If they do not keep it, send money to the and it will be forwarded at once. PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE. Caution. Purchasers of DR. GOODALE'S CATARRH

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It is peculiarly adapted to the use of religious societies and charitable associations, to which a liberal deduction will be made, as well as to clergymen.

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Mrs. Safford, of Haverhill, writes; "I have used one of your Machines six weeks on various sizes of yarn, from shoe thread to double zephyr worsted. It will do all and more than is claimed for it. I have knit a man's sock in less than six minutes. I consider it a perfect machine in every respect. It offers to thousands a never-failing source of remunerative employmany advantages over all others.
Call and examine Machines and samples of work at 63 Courstreet, corner Cornhill, opposite Scollay's Building.
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Feb 12

Advertisements.

COOKE'S UNIVERSAL SPRING BED BOY TOM, for Ships, Stemens, and Families
12, 1865. It is easy, durable, and chenp, as te
such names as Gideon Haynes, Warden of Ma
Rev. J. E. Rankin, Rev. C. N. Smith, and man
Will exchange for land in the West, or sell's
Rights. Address
H. A. COKE, Charle
March 21

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, STOCK BRO.

KERS and Dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
22 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
1y

REV. J. D. KING, TAUNTON, MASS., SAYS
"Mr. N. P. Selee. Dear Sir:—The sample of SELEEP
HAIR LIFE you left with us, was used out of personal respector you, as an old friend, without the least confidence on mart, that it possessed any special value. But I amppy acknowledge, that less than two months' use of your Magica Preparation, has restored my wife's hair, which was prestored my wife's hair which was prestored my wife's arning gray; so that now, by occasional use, it appears in N. P. SELEE, Melrose, Mass., Proprieto Jan 17

DR. HOPKINS' CATARRH TROCHES CURE E. B. HOPKINS, M.D., Provincetown, Mass.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. In the year 1846, the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several e-ments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Extracts. My efforts being successful—the article being proved and used by the Medical Faculty-I was desir ore concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised Medicines or Nostrums, but through the advice of friends and those who had used them, this objection was own

opularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the Cni-ed States, and widely throughout Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and succeed have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at lets price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful. MY OBJECT

m this notice is to make facts known to the public and res able dealers, believing, after so many years' exertions, tha Druggists will discountenance such proceedings, and that the reputation of my articles may not be damaged by the use of in. derior or spurious ones.

Knowing that many may read this article who are near

nainted with me, I append a few remarks from those of my

"Being personally acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold affords me pleasure in stating I have been most favor ressed with his energy and integrity, and gratified at his so Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia. "When on a visit to the city of New York a few days since.
I was induced to call on our old friend and townsman, Mr. H.
T. Helmbold, Druggist, 504 Broadway, New York. His Store a Model-a perfect Gem-the handsomest of any kind have ever had the pleasure of viewing, and so extensive, being a feet front, five stories in height, and over 200 feet deep. Iti deed affords us much pleasure to know that he has been essful, and it is ample evidence of the merits of his articless in our whole business experience we have not known of the necess of any articles without Merit - advertising merel bringing the name before the people."

"We do not like to advertise worthless wares, or articles alculated to deceive our readers; and when we see an advetiser like Mr. Helmbold, whom we have known for years, grad-ually extend his advertising from year to year until he be-comes the largest advertiser in the United States, we are satis-fied that the statements in regard to his articles must be cor The writer reluctantly inserts the above, and would not de

[Boston Herald.]

so were he not a stranger to many; and concludes by stating the names of his articles, and the diseases for which they have een used by many thousands with complete success HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU ill cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures Fain Weakness in the Back, Strictures, &c.; Cures Weak Nerves,

oss of Memory, Trembling, Dimness of Vision. HEMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU a pure fluid extract, not a weak tea or infusion. Is the one hing needful for all complaints incident to Females. For pa lars send for Circular. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU ures Gravel and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children; in fact, ALL DISEASES requiring the aid of a Diuretic. It is the greatest Tonic and Diuretic known—perfect

y safe, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action. HIGHLY CONCENTRATED. one bottle equivalent in strength to one galion of the Syrup of

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army ospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land Ar Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Ar Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other? For Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and by this cans avoid Counterfeit. 3mos March 7

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

eans avoid Counterfeit.

REVIVAL HYMN BOOK. Nothing is Better Adapted to aid in a revival than good singing.

"The Sacred Harmonium," a collection of Hymns and Tunes

y Rev. J. W. Dadmun and L. Hartsough, will meet the wants

fall who can sing. 64 pages. Price 30 cents. Sent by mail r \$2.75 per dozen.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston. March 7

VESTRY CHIMES; By Asa Hull. A Choice Collection of Sacred Music for all Occasions of Social and Family Worship. 1vol. 16mo., 188 pp., well bound. Price 6th \$6.00 per doz. This is an excellent book for permanent use if the vestry.

34 JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

PHILIP A. BUTLER, Fresco Designer and Painter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, Public Halls, Private Residences, etc. No. 31 Joy's Building, (81 Washington St.) Boston. April 19 MARTFORD, VT., JUNE 15th, 1863. Dr. Seth Arnold, Woonsocket, R. I.

DEAR SIE:—Please forward to me another package of your Cough Killer. I have sold medicine for about twenty years, but never sold a medicine that gave so good satisfaction as Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer.

M. E. CONE, White River Village, Vi.

DR. SETH ARNOLD. My Dear Sir — I have used your cough Killer in my practice, and find it good.

J. T. VAN ALSTYNE, M.D. J. T. VAN ALST 132.

**Mastings, upon Hudson, May 27th, 18th.

**Dr. Seth Arnold:—Please send me six dozen more of your Cough Killer. It is without boasting the best medicine lever sold for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throats. In every cas where it has been used, it gives relief at once.

THOMAS SMITH, Justice of the Peace.

THOMAS SMITH, Justice of the Description of the Peace.

THOMAS SMITH, Justice of the Peace.

THOMAS SMITH, Justice of the Peace. THOMAS SMITH, Justice of the Feace.

Dr. SETH ARNOLD:—I have used more than fifty bottles of your Cough Killer, and hope it may remain as it is now, a long as it is made. It hink it cannot be improved for publispeakers.

Yours, CURITS KINNEY.
Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, 1850.

Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, 1850.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 27, 1863.

DR. SETH ARNOLD. Dear Sir:—My little boy was taken with the typhoid fever. All the medicine he took was your Indian Vegetable Sugar Cate Billous Filis. They cured him. Also a carpenter of this place was taken the same way. He took part of one box, and came out all right.

Your obedient, &c.,

This is to certify that for several years I have suffered much, with a severe nervous headache, never obtaining any permanent relief until I used Dr. Seth Arnold's Billous Fills, which cured me in a short time.

North Bedford, Mass., 1861.

For sale everywhere. Price only 25 cents. For sale everywhere. Price only 25 cents.

COAL, WOOD AND KINDLINGS of Every Description and of the best qualities of Anthractic and lituminous, suitable for Manufacturing and Domestic use, and delivered wherever ordered at houses or places of business in the city or suburbs, or at the Railroad depots, in any quantity and at the lowest cash prices. Thoroughly screened and tity weighers' certificate. Orders by mail promptly answered. SYLVESTER PHELPS, 76 Washington St., Boston. Feb 14 EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE

LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Jses sees ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MOI wing one at their homes or places of business. A con living may be obtained in any city or village, with a silver for the press and types. Carde, Bill-heads, Labels, be printed at a trifling expense. Price of Presses: \$23 and \$30. Price of an Office with Press; \$15, \$28. 8 and \$71. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS CNY, 23 Water Street, Boston.

ZION'S HERALD.

composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episonal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church t is published by the Boston WESLEYAN AS and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Herald has never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expense of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermoat, and East Maine Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, a 2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopa Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be

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